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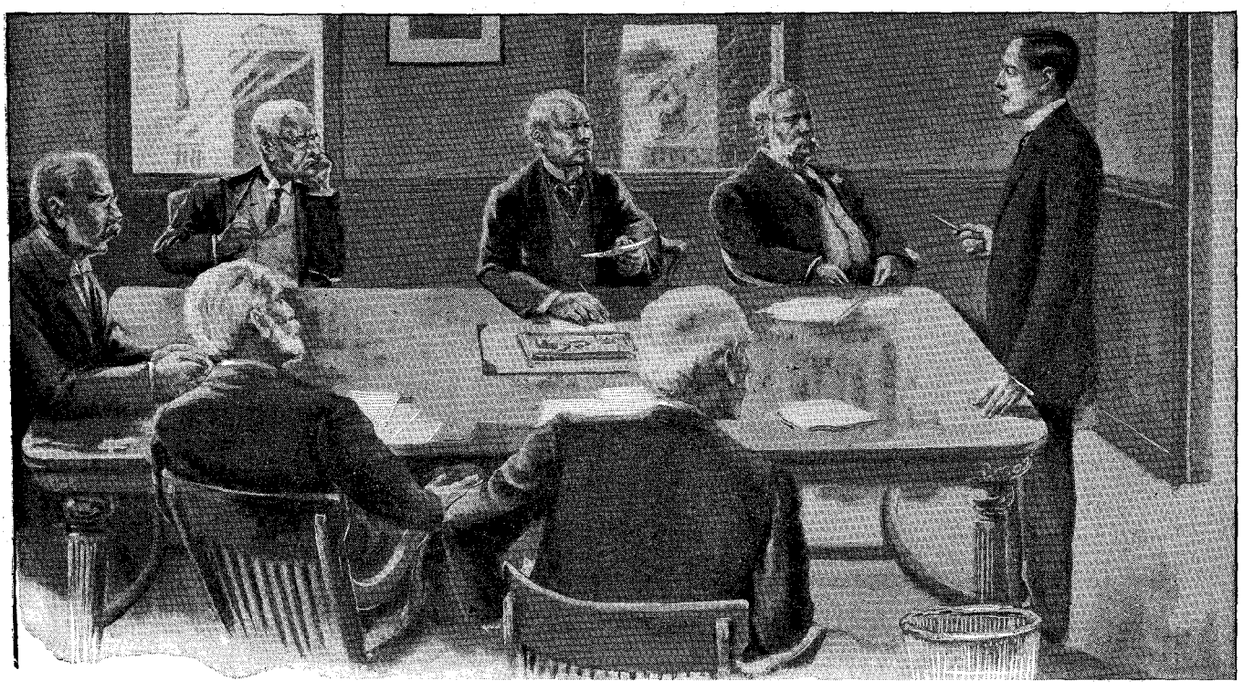

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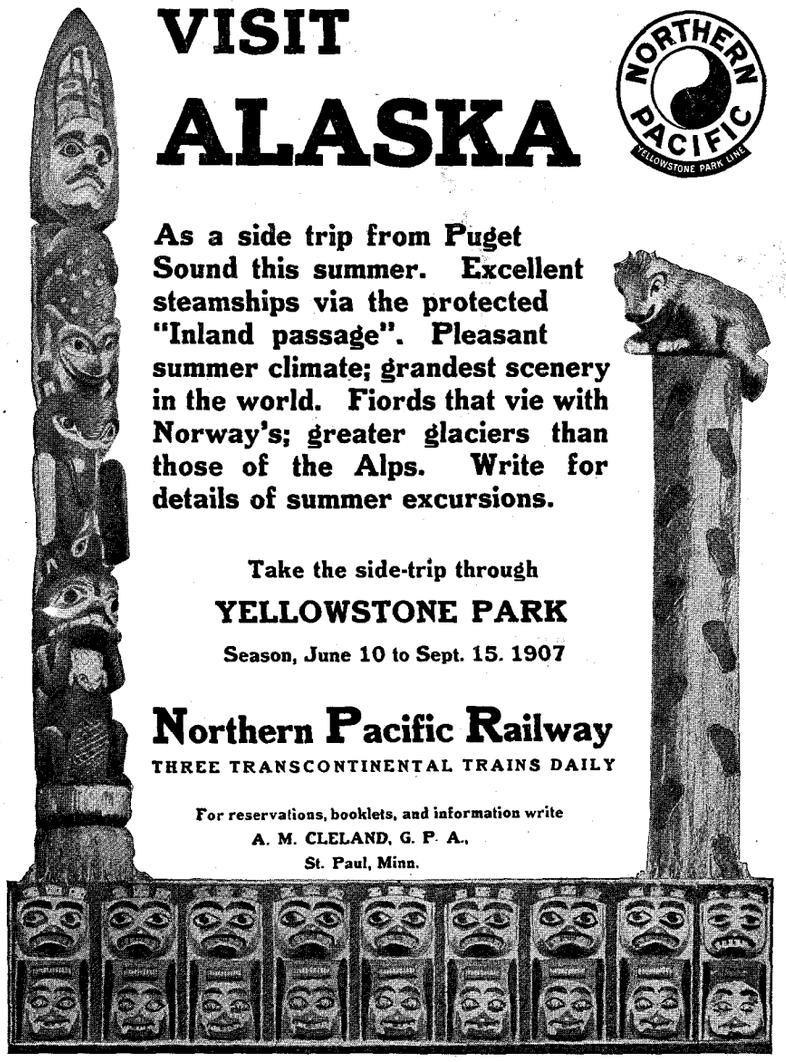

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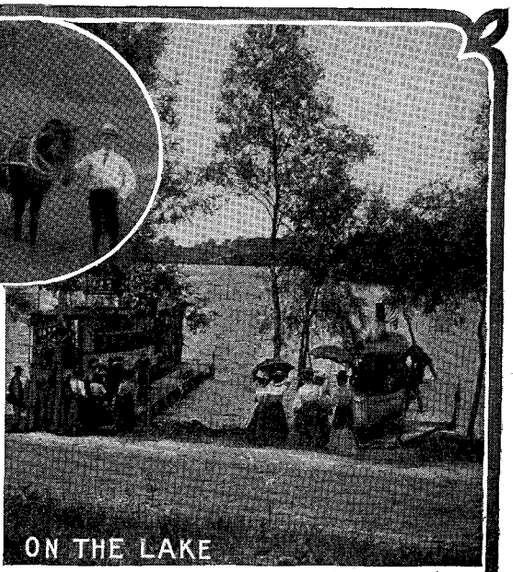

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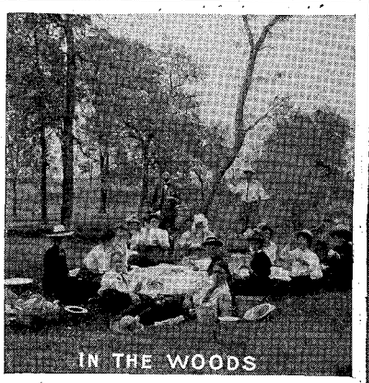

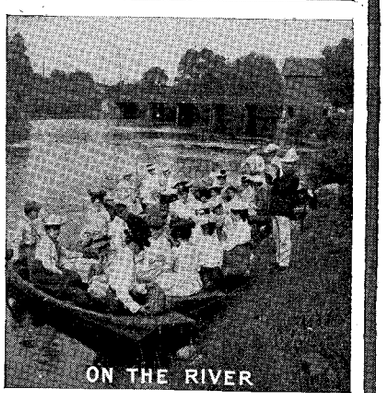

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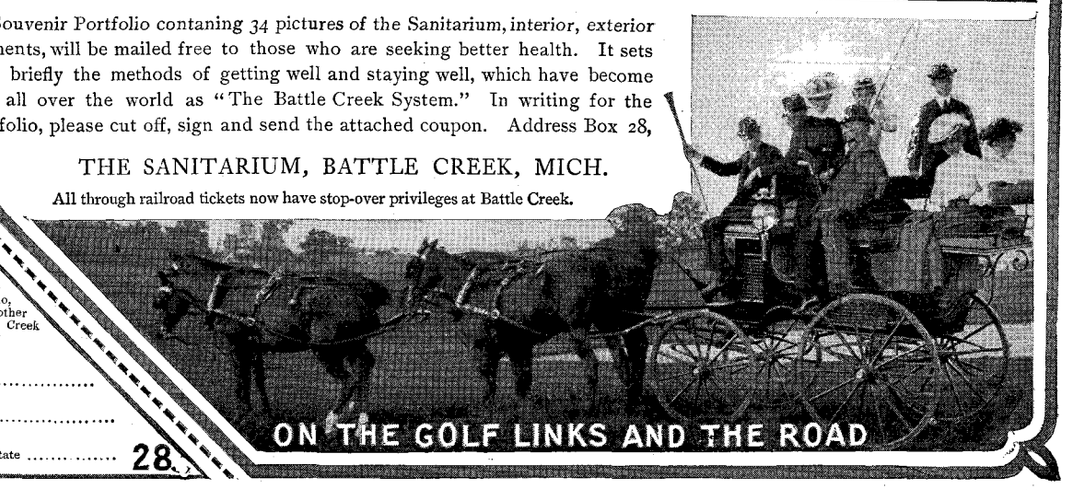

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

TOPICS OF THE DAY: PAGE

The Clash of State and Federal Rights 485
A Frank Warning to the Saloon 486
A Two-billion-dollar Panic 487
Gilt-edged Grafting in Pennsylvania 488
San Francisco's Government by Thieves 489
Oklahoma's "American" Constitution 490
Twenty Years of the Interstate Commerce Commission 490
Back to Water Transportation 491
An Educational Envoy to South America 492

FOREIGN COMMENT:

The Awakening of Other Dry Bones in Russia 493
British Distrust of Our Railways 493
The English Prime Minister on Disarmament 494
Alfonso's Recantation 495
Growing Formidability of Germany 495
A New Kind of Strike in Polish Austria 496

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

Brain-injury and Loss of Speech 497
Do Ants See? 497
Spoiling American Girls by Over-education 498
Coming of the Steel Railway-car 498

PAGE

The Aladdin of the Electric Furnace 499
The "Java-coffee" Masquerade 499
Odor of Metals 500
Steel Ties and Railroad Accidents 500
Origin of Comets 500
How Worry May Drive One Crazy 501
Wooden Water-mains 501

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Resurgence of Belief in Immortality 502
Non-Semitic Origin of Hebrew Civilization 502
Dowie's Sanity 503
Antisocialistic "Dont's" 504
Bible Knowledge among Southern Students 504

LETTERS AND ART:

Thomas Bailey Aldrich 505
Henry James the Last of the New-England Decadents 506
What to Read of Ruskin 506
New York's Tenor-madness 507
Simplified Spelling and the American Philological Association 508

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS 509-510

MISCELLANEOUS 511-522

The Literary Digest Classified Columns

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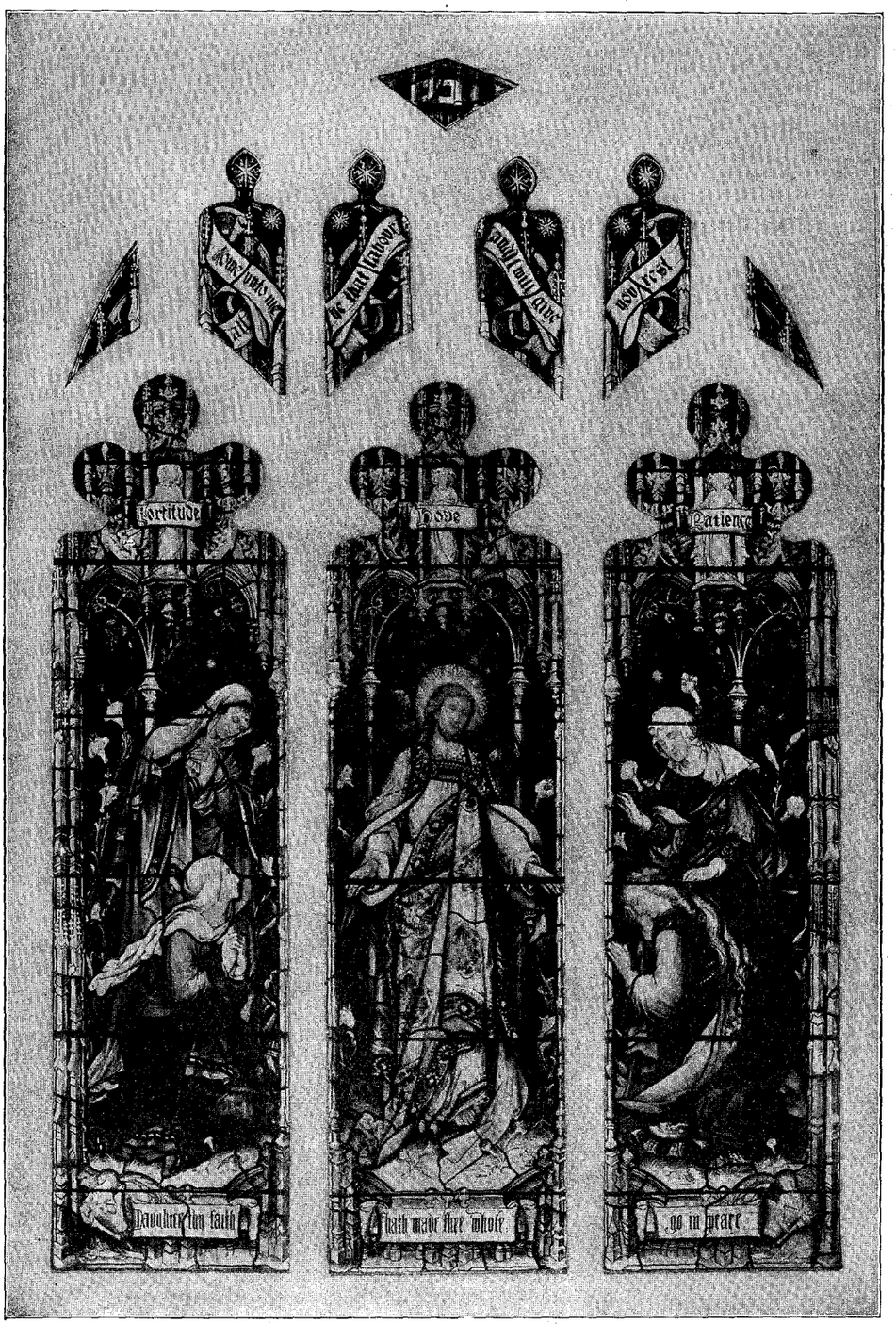

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

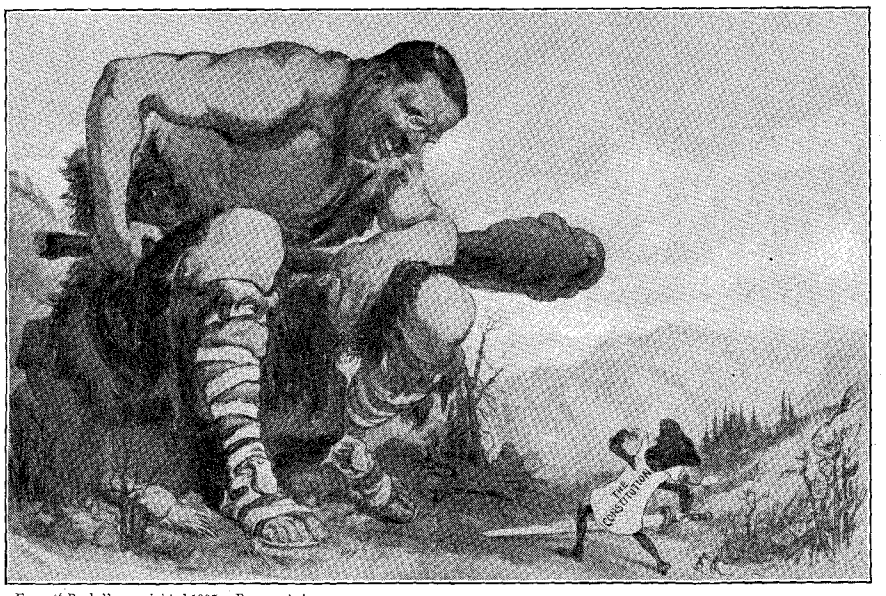
PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXIV., NO. 13 NEW YORK, MARCH 30, 1907 WHOLE NUMBER, 884

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE CLASH OF STATE AND FEDERAL RIGHTS.

A FEW Democratic politicians and more than a few Democratic newspapers—according to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.)—have predicted that the Democratic National Convention of 1908 will make States' rights the paramount issue. Whatever may be the value of these predictions, recent events have drawn the public's attention to the fact that the relative spheres of Federal and of State authority, so loosely defined by the Constitution, have not yet been adjusted beyond the possibility of friction. The struggles for railroad and insurance regulation, and for the control of other great corporations, and the agitation in favor of Federal laws to restrict child labor and to regulate marriage and divorce, have all revolved around the question of States' rights. It is not very long since Secretary Root, speaking before the Pennsylvania Society, stirred up the Democratic press by his prediction of centralized rule through the concentration of power in the Federal Government; and only the other day at Harvard President Roosevelt referred with some impatience to the "curious revival" of States' rights. State sovereignty has seemingly lost some stalwart champions among the corporation magnates since the individual States so vigorously took up the matter of railroad regulation within their borders, but, on the other hand, the active interest taken by the resident of the White House in the doings of the California legislature has created zealous defenders of the cause in one Pacific-Coast State at least. The general topic has been further aired in *The Reader* by William Jennings Bryan and Senator Beveridge, whose articles are regarded by many papers as representing with approximate accuracy the Democratic and the Republican positions in the matter. The Boston *Herald* (Ind.), it is true, protests that Mr. Bryan is a doubtful representative of the States' rights school, since he has proposed government ownership of trunk lines and has indorsed the Beveridge bill against child labor; and the San Francisco *Chronicle*, another independent sheet, thinks that the Republican party would have a short shrift in the next national election if it committed itself to President Roosevelt's attitude toward States' rights, which appears to be virtually the attitude defended by Senator Beveridge.



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JACK CONSTITUTION AND THE GIANT.
—Keppler, in *Puck* (New York).

"If the time has come for obliterating State lines and consolidating all authority, legislative, judicial, and executive, at Washington," says Mr. Bryan, "it can be done by constitutional amendment whenever three-fourths of the States are willing to ratify such an amendment." But the States at present, he asserts, have no desire to surrender the power reserved to them. An attempt to transfer to the national capital the business now conducted at the State capitals would be open, he explains, to two objections, "either of which would be fatal." These are:

"First, Congress could not transact the business. The work now devolving on the national legislature makes it difficult to secure consideration for any except the most important measures. . . . Second, the members of Congress could not inform themselves about local needs. The interests and industries of the nation are so diversified and the various sections so different in their needs that the members of Congress from one part of the country would be entirely ignorant of the conditions in other parts of the country. . . . The farther the legislative body is from the community affected by the law, the easier it is for special interests to control."

Again, he quotes Jefferson to the effect that the State governments are the surest bulwarks against antirepublican tendencies. We read:

"Those antirepublican tendencies exist to-day, and the bulwark can not be dispensed with. While popular government is growing stronger all over the world, there are still those in this country who distrust the people. . . . A systematic absorption of power by the Federal Government would not only cause discontent and weaken the attachment of the people for the Government, but a withdrawal of power from the State would breed indifference to public affairs—the forerunner of despotism."

Mr. Bryan does not consider the exercise by the Federal

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government of restraining power so objectionable as the exercise of creative power, but even in the former case, he maintains, "care should be taken to preserve to the States the exercise of concurrent authority." He goes on to say:

"The demand for the enlargement of the powers of the Federal Government comes from two sources, viz., from those who believe with Hamilton in the theory of centralization, and from those who want legislation which the States'-rights doctrine obstructs. Of these two classes the last is most influential, because the members of this class impart to their method the strength supplied by the object aimed at. An abstract theory seldom provokes discussion, but wars have been fought over a theory embodied in a concrete issue.

"First, there is the effort to secure the national incorporation of railway and industrial enterprises. . . . A second argument has recently been made in favor of extending the sphere of the general Government, viz., that it is necessary to do so to protect the treaty rights of foreigners. . . . The third and most attractive proposition looking to an enlargement of the powers of the general Government is that involved in antitrust legislation."

Even here, however, he maintains that "no assault upon the authority or contraction of the sphere of the State can be justified on the ground that it is necessary for the overthrow of monopolies. Federal remedies should supplement State remedies; they should not be substituted for State remedies."

On the other hand, Senator Beveridge, taking up the cudgels for centralization, argues that it is a symptom of "the people's instinctive effort toward national unity." Looking back over our history, he discovered that much of our most beneficent legislation has had to overcome bitter opposition on the part of the jealous and ever-alert champions of States' rights. He names, for instance, the bill chartering the first national bank; the bill to construct national roads and canals; the exclusion of obscene literature from the mails; the suppression of the Louisiana lottery; and the recent meat and pure-food laws. But he admits that the new law to keep out yellow fever by putting quarantine in the hands of the nation, altho an acknowledged usurpation of States' rights, met with but feeble opposition. He says:

"I am not drawing any conclusion from the fact that 'States' rights' slumbers when no financial interests are involved, and is aroused only when financial interests are involved; *I am merely stating the fact.* For a fact it is which no man can dispute. . . . .

"The progress of nationality and the decay of States' rights grow out of changed conditions. The railroad, telegraph, and telephone have bound our people into a national *unit.* . . . . . .

"All this creates new problems which the old theory of States' rights never contemplated, and new necessities on the part of the people which States' rights can not supply. But the people's problems must be solved, the people's necessities supplied. Each day makes it clearer that only the nation can do this. That is why the nation is doing it. If the States could do that work better, nothing could prevent them from doing it. It is because the nation is the only force equal to the daily developing needs of the people that nationality is developing, and for no other reason. In all of this there is no harm, but only the welfare of the people; for it is merely the people themselves acting in common for their common good."

President Roosevelt, in the course of the address already referred to, put the matter in the following epigrammatic form: "States' rights should be preserved when they mean the people's rights, but not when they mean the people's wrongs." Almost every evil of the day, asserts the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.), is "looking defiantly over the ramparts of States' rights, equipped to do national mischief, protected, as it hopes, against the national policeman." The doctrine, says the same paper, is "on the defensive, unpopular as it has never been before." To quote further:

"We are approaching a period of national self-consciousness with reference to this particular thing. For a long while the people have been dimly conscious that an obstacle has been interposed to every assertion of their authority to correct an evil or secure a good, and that the obstacle wore a strangely familiar look. They have been fighting States' rights in detail without realizing the general nature of their campaign. They are awakening now."

Another point of view is exemplified by the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* (Dem.). The doctrine formulated by Senator Beveridge —"the mouthpiece of the Republican party," it calls him—is all the more dangerous, says that paper, because "the people at large are indifferent to the issue." It adds:

"Steadily the drift is toward centralization. The working classes are blind to the real danger and are giving their strength to the Republican idea by championing the cause of national ownership. The unthinking Democrats, too, incline toward the centralization idea, losing sight of the consequence in the glamour that surrounds power. In fact, the nation seems to be drifting toward a state of government that older countries are striving to get rid of."

A FRANK WARNING TO THE SALOON.

A REMARKABLE editorial in *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular* (New York) warns the saloon that it must reform or go, for the people are becoming disgusted with its evils. The recent Prohibition victory in Knoxville is thought by some papers to be due to a revulsion of feeling against the saloon rule of city politics, rather than to the conversion of the voters to total abstinence; and it is the conviction of this weighty organ of the liquor trade that if the saloon business throughout the country does not mend its ways, it will "be prohibited in all places save the business or tenderloin precincts of our larger cities." So serious is the situation, indeed, that last June the National Wholesale Liquor-Dealers' Association issued an appeal for the purification of the saloon, and a few weeks ago the Kentucky Distillers' Association appointed a commission of five to consider the advisability of calling a national convention to frame a license law that can be presented to the State legislatures in place of the "radical and impracticable legislation" now being urged, and often successfully, by the Antisaloon League. We quote these striking paragraphs from *The Wine and Spirit Circular:*

"With more than one-half of the geographical limits of this great country under laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic beverages; with Tennessee passing through her legislature a bill that almost amounts to State pohibition; with the West-Virginia legislature passing a measure to submit the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of wines and spirits to a vote of the people; with Texas providing that express companies transporting wines and spirits shall take out a $5,000 license; with the Illinois legislature considering a county unit local-option measure and Indiana a $1,000 license for the few saloons that the Remonstrance law will leave in that State; with Kentucky almost a dry State and facing probably a legislative session that will submit a prohibitory amendment; and with an organization opposing us and sworn to our destruction that seems to lack nothing in the way of money or brains, enthusiasm, or persistent, untiring work—what, may we ask, is the wine and spirit trade doing to arrest the current of events or to alter in any way the radical conclusions which are being forced upon the people in every State, county, and precinct?

"If there is one thing that seems settled beyond question it is that the retail liquor trade of this country must either mend its ways materially or be prohibited in all places save the business or tenderloin precincts of our larger cities.

"If the Antisaloon League can maintain its present organization it looks as if it will certainly destroy the legalized saloon in all of the Southern States, excepting perhaps in Missouri, and it is certainly making strong headway in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other Western and Northern States."

Far from sneering at the Antisaloon League, *The Wine and Spirit Circular* pays it its respects thus:

"The Antisaloon League . . . is not a mob of long-haired fanatics, as some of the writers and speakers connected with our

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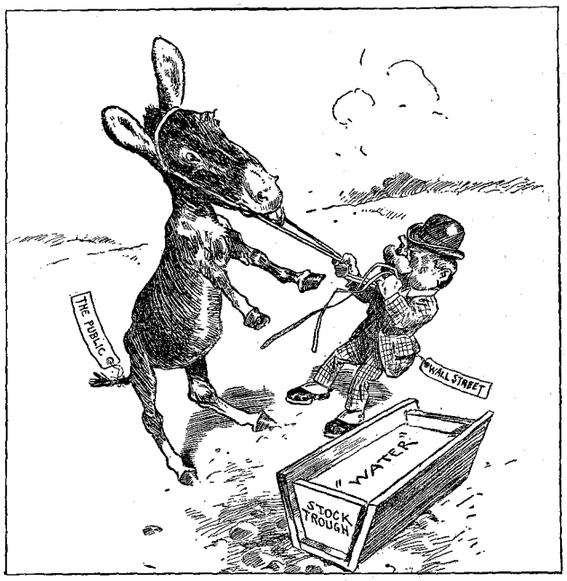
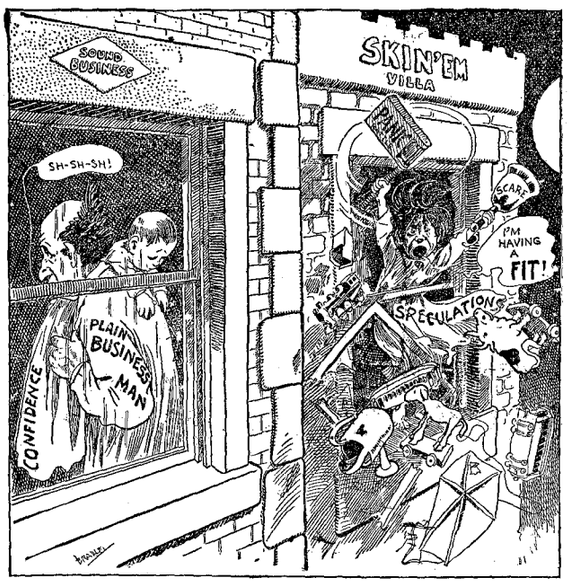


"YOU CAN LEAD A HORSE TO 'WATER,' BUT YOU CAN'T MAKE HIM DRINK."
—Sullivant in the New York *American*.

AND THEY TRIED TO FRIGHTEN HIM WITH "BEAR!"
How the President probably received the recent bear bluff.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.



THAT AWFUL BRAT NEXT DOOR.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

THE PANIC AND THE PEOPLE.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

AS THE CARTOONISTS SAW IT.

business have declared, but it is a strongly centralized organization, officered by men of unusual ability, financiered by capitalists with very long purses, subscribed to by hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children who are solicited by their various churches, advised by well-paid attorneys of great ability, and it is working with definite ideas to guide it in every State, in every county, in every city, and in every precinct.

"If the Antisaloon League is defeated at any point it immediately prepares for another attack along new lines, and when it succeeds it at once begins work for a more telling victory.

"Precinct local option, with the Antisaloon League, is but the forerunner of county local option, and this again is merely intended as a stepping-stone to State prohibition. There is no question that this organization has well-prepared plans for controlling the legislative branch of the Government at Washington, and of passing a national prohibitory law at some time in the future, but before it undertakes so gigantic an enterprise it is working to cripple the trade in every possible way, and—while we sleep—it is succeeding in the most substantial manner."

A TWO-BILLION-DOLLAR PANIC.

WALL STREET has been swept by "an unprecedented panic," which has left in its wake, not wreck and ruin, apparently, but, if we may judge from the financial press, an atmosphere full of sunshine and optimism. The decline which culminated in the panic of a few days ago began early in January of this year, and at its lowest point represented a shrinkage in values, says *The Wall Street Journal*, of more than two billion dollars. The par value of the capital stock of all the railroads of the United States, as last computed, is $6,554,000,000. From January 5 to March 14, *The Wall Street Journal* goes on to say, the loss in values was "nearly equal to the cost of the Civil War to the United States, and to the entire cost of the Russian-Japanese War to both nations engaged." Whatever else may be said of this decline, remarks the same paper, "it has resulted in a redistribution of wealth such as no inheritance or income-tax could bring

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about." Moreover, "what law could squeeze water out of stocks more effectually than the stock-market has done since January 5?" Says the New York *Commercial:*

"After all the jolting and rejolting and readjustment of prices in the stock-market, the consoling facts remain that not a railroad property in the United States is really worth any less to-day than it was on March 1; that not one mine is turning out any less pay' metal; that not an industry in the entire country has had its earning capacity impaired; that not one bond issue on property or credit anywhere between the two oceans will default its next regularly due interest in consequence; and that no bank or trust company, no industrial or other corporation, and no firm or individual has been made insolvent by the shock."

E. H. Harriman, questioned in regard to the effect of the decline upon general business, is reported in *The Evening Post* as saying:

"This is going to have some effect upon general business, but I am not at all worried about the outlook. Some shrinkage will take place as a result of it, but no more than will do good. It will make it possible to get cheaper labor and cheaper money, for there will be less demand for both."

The most remarkable feature of the panic, the press agree, was the absence of accompanying failures. Says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* "Herein is the difference between the recent stock-market crash and all previous irruptions of that sort. The effect was not felt in the country at large."

GILT-EDGED GRAFTING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE chief Democratic war-cry in the Pennsylvania political campaign last fall was the alleged misuse of public funds by the Republicans in the furnishing of the new State Capitol. On the strength of these charges of extravagance and fraud, William H. Berry was elected 'Reform" Treasurer on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Stuart, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected, but he, like Mr. Berry, had in his platform strong promises of investigation. The fulfilment of these promises by the new administration, in the words of one Republican paper, is disclosing "proof of systematic and stupendous graft." The revelations are so overwhelming that now there is distinguishable no party line in the press clamor for full and impartial investigation. The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) thus describes this evolution of sentiment:

"When Berry was making the charges for which the then Attorney-General was demanding the most definite and explicit particulars and legal evidence, few people ever believed that it would be possible to show actual fraud. The worst that was expected was profligacy, extravagance, carelessness in the expenditure from a plethoric Treasury of the people's or nobody's money.' When the present investigation was actually begun it was believed that the search for fraud would be long and difficult, and that after accountants and mechanical, architectural, and building experts had been called in and a careful and technical analysis of the findings had been made, the issue would be so befogged and intricate that few would be able to understand the rascality of the job except in a hazy, general way.

"But enough has been found right at the beginning to show that the building of the State Capitol was one of the greatest pieces of theft, fraud, and unblushing rascality of which there is any record."

Details of this graft are now being given out by the investigating committee which show that Sanderson, the chief contractor for the furnishings, drew from the State Treasury from 400 to 4,000 per cent. more money than he actually paid out to the subcontractors for supplying the material and labor. Says the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.):

"If we take the figure of Sanderson's lowest profit so far disclosed, say 300 per cent., and accept the theory that this represents the average profit, the conclusion is inevitable that the State paid $9,000,000 for a $2,000,000 or $4,000,000 job. . . . .

"In every case the subcontractors who made the articles testified respecting those very articles. The rostrums in two of the rooms were supplied by the subcontractors for $2,060. The State paid Sanderson $90,748.80 for them, a profit of 4,305 per cent. Certain decorations were made at a cost to Sanderson of $162,389.85. The State paid Sanderson for them $779,472.96.

"The evidence is that Sanderson was paid for painting the Capitol about $600,000 more than another bidder was willing to do it for. Sanderson was paid $137,600 for preparing sketch and working models for electrical fixtures, which models a contractor should make at his own expense. Sanderson's contract required him to apply to the chandeliers solid gold mercurial gold finish.' Instead, he applied lacquer at about one-twentieth of the cost of the true gold plate."

Now that every one admits the prevalence of fraud, the concern of the press is to locate the parties ultimately responsible. The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) points out that Mr. Huston, the architect, had the State as his client and should have protected her from fraudulent contractors. It says:

"The lethargy of Governor Pennypacker's board was culpable, but not wholly unnatural. The Governor and his associates knew nothing about buildings or furnishings or decorations. The architect knew about all of these, and he was employed by the State to serve its interests, and it is not very singular that the Commissioners of Public Grounds and Buildings took his word for everything."

Other papers, while not accusing the former Governor of implication in the frauds, do censure him strongly for what they consider his negligence. He was "the victim of an amazing deception," says the Pittsburg *Gazette Times* (Rep.). "In his enthusiasm over the plans to make the Capitol a model of architectural beauty and artistic finish, he ignored business details, suffered the wool to be pulled over his eyes, and finished by publicly guaranteeing the honesty of those who are now shown to have carried on an unparalleled scheme of spoliation." In view of the political importance which the matter assumed last fall the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) assures the public of the innocence of the old administration. To quote:

"The Republican party is not responsible. No honest Republican stands sponsor for anything that even savors of crookedness, and attention is called to the fact that it was the sincere promise of the Republican candidate for Governor, Mr. Stuart, that if elected he would see to it that the probe of investigation should go to the very roots of the matter.

"He has kept that promise. The Republican legislature has risen splendidly to the requirements. Two lawyers, one of them a Democrat, have been brought in to conduct the hearings. Thus the investigating committee has the entire confidence of the community, and there is not a citizen who does not feel assured that no effort will be neglected to get at the truth and the whole truth.

"It is true that the Capitol was furnished during a Republican administration, but beyond that fact there is no connection between the Republican party and the wonderful methods of Sanderson and Huston. It has been the claim of the Republican party that it is perfectly competent to clean out all abuses, and it is giving proof right now that the people did not vainly place their confidence in it at the November election. Its Governor and its representatives at Harrisburg have cleared the track for an inquiry which will not stop until every last bit of evidence is produced.'

Another Republican paper, however, the Philadelphia *Press*, is not satisfied to lay all the blame on the architect and the contractor. The "gigantic plunder was not the work of any one or two men," it says, and continues:

"It was not executed without a conspiracy. No contractor would have raked off such immense sums unless he had been under the exaction of others. No contractor would have dared levy such astounding overcharges unless he had felt protected under the shield of accomplices. This pretty nearly uniform percentage of

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increase of cost is the method of illicit partnership. It is the device of daring fraud. It was the artifice of the Tweed plunder. It is morally certain that this enormous graft in the new Capitol, now made clear beyond a cavil, was not the profit of an architect or a contractor alone, but was shared.

"This truth imposes a new and graver duty on the investigation. It can not stop short of completeness. It must be rigid, thorough, and unsparing. It will involve following the payments by the State through the receiver, through the bank accounts, through the medium of division. We are yet only at the first chapter."

SAN FRANCISCO'S GOVERNMENT BY THIEVES.

ALTHO the press has been surfeited with revelations of municipal corruption during the past five years, San Francisco, with its Mayor, its boss, and its Board of Supervisors under indictment for flagrant and wholesale graft, supplies it with a new sensation. There the head and front of the offending is Abraham Ruef, a lawyer who holds no public office and draws no salary from the public treasury, but who, as political boss, has given full play to his extraordinary talents. Some months ago, Boss Ruef and Mayor Eugene Schmitz were indicted in the "French-restaurant" case, on charges of extortion from keepers of haunts of vice. Just as Ruef is brought to trial in this case, seventy-five new indictments are found, charging the boss and the Board of Supervisors, or Aldermen, with selling franchises to various public-service corporations. The Mayor is not included in the later indictments. Special interest is aroused by the large sums alleged to have changed hands in this bribing of city officials.

While most of the press in other sections of the country dwell only upon the disheartening aspect of the sordid and amazing story in which Ruef is the central figure—a story, as one paper puts it, of "a complete community of interest between harlots, procurers, corporation magnates, 'best citizens,' labor-union politicians, and pugilists"—some, like the Chicago *Chronicle*, put special emphasis upon the splendid and inspiring struggle of a handful of honest citizens to free their city from the grasp of the corruptionists. The handicaps these citizens have contended with may be judged when we read that up to the time of his indictment Ruef had managed, by one means or another, to find on every grand jury enough of his men to secure immunity to himself and his gang. When indictments overtook him, however, and his attempt to seize the district-attorney's office and quash those indictments failed, he sought refuge behind a series of what the San Francisco *Bulletin* calls "preposterous technicalities." Losing confidence in these, he went into hiding, forfeiting his $50,000 bail. Yet in spite of such defenses as a writ of error, granted, it is said, by a drunken judge, and the alleged unwillingness of the sheriff to discover his hiding-place, he was finally brought before the court by a special officer sworn in for the occasion. Even after his arrest he was not committed to jail, because the sheriff could not be trusted to keep him safely. "Only a few judges," remarks *The Bulletin*, "are now standing between this city and anarchy." "It may as well be understood," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "that, with the exception of a majority of the judges, San Francisco is governed by its criminal elements." It is not only the corruptionists who are now on trial, asserts the Sacramento *Union;* "it is also the bench and bar of San Francisco, the laws of California, the great State itself—yea, more, our boasted modern civilization."

According to San-Francisco dispatches, since the new indictments Ruef is held in an aggregate bail of $650,000. These new indictments are the result of detailed confessions made by various members of the Board of Supervisors, one of whom was trapt a few days ago in the act of taking a small bribe. The eagerness of his colleagues to confess in full is thought to be not unconnected with the idea of an "immunity bath." Details of their illegal transactions are given in the following dispatch to the New York *Post:*

"Of the seventy-five indictments, sixty-five are against Abraham Ruef, charging him with bribing the Board of Supervisors to grant franchises to the United Railroads, the Home Telephone Company, the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company, and the so-called 'Prize-fight Trust.' Ten are against T V. Halsey formerly general agent of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company, who is charged with having bribed the Supervisors not to grant a franchise to a rival company.

"Of the sixty-five counts of bribery against Ruef, fourteen are in connection with the granting of the overhead-trolley franchise to the United Railroads Company immediately after the earthquake and fire of last April. Seventeen are based upon the money alleged to have been spent by the gas company to procure an eighty-five-cent rate as against a seventy-five-cent rate; thirteen refer to the alleged passing of money by the Home Telephone Company to obtain a franchise for a bid of $25,000, and which it has been declared was worth at least $1,000,000, and eighteen indictments are based upon the alleged bribing of the Supervisors by Ruef to grant fight permits only to the so-called Fight Trust of this city, which is composed of Eddie' Graney, Morris Levy, James Coffroth, and Willis Britt.

"The money in all these cases is alleged to have been handled by Ruef, who, according to Heney and Burns, was the agent and broker between the public-service corporations and the Board of Supervisors, and a sort of general distributing agent for all who desired privileges from the Supervisors.

"In the overhead-trolley deal, Ruef, according to Burns, got $485,000 from the United Railroads, of which Ruef is alleged to have divided $91,000. Of this amount $4,000 is said to have been given to each of fourteen Supervisors; two received $10,000 each, and one $15,000.

"In the restricting of boxing permits to the Fight Trust, the indictments charge that $500 was given to each of eighteen Supervisors, or a total of $9,000, altho a fund of $20,000 was said to have been collected for Ruef.

"In the alleged deal by which the Gas Company got an eighty-five-cent rate, $12,000, it is charged, was divided among sixteen of the Supervisors in sums of $750 each, but the amount supposed to have been received by Supervisor Gallagher is not known. Besides the $25,000 bid for its franchise, Ruef is charged with having divided among thirteen of the Supervisors $62,000 received from the Home Telephone Company for the granting of a franchise to instal their system in this city. In this connection, fourteen of the Supervisors are alleged to have also taken $5,000 each from Halsey to prevent the granting of the franchise to the Home Company, and it is said that on these counts fourteen indictments were returned against Halsey, only ten of which were filed yesterday."

The confessions of the Supervisors, says the New York *Tribune*, must forfeit whatever was left of local sympathy for Schmitz and Ruef. The surprizing fact that such sympathy existed it thus explains:

"That they actually had the sympathy of a large element of the population of San Francisco there can be no doubt. The indictments against them seemed to many of the people persecution, for Schmitz and Ruef were leaders of the 'labor vote,' of the plain people, representatives of the same sentiment that Mr. Hearst rallied about him in the municipal campaign of 1905. The pursuit of them, on the other hand, was a citizens' movement, promoted by the wealthier people of San Francisco—'the classes,' in the eyes of the followers of Schmitz and Ruef—financed chiefly by Mr. Rudolph Spreckels, a San-Francisco capitalist. Mr. Spreckels's name became so prominent in the efforts to prove the charge of graft against the labor leaders that it was easily made to look to the prejudiced eye of the less fortunate classes like an effort of impudent wealth to corrupt justice and put innocent men into jail. It was Mr. Spreckels's money which brought Mr. Heney, that bulldog of a prosecutor whom criminals have learned to fear, from his successful pursuit of the land thieves of Oregon, to investigate the suspicious affluence of common laborers suddenly elevated to power by the Schmitz-Ruef movement. It was hard for organized class hatred to understand that a millionaire pursuing labor leaders could be impelled by public spirit or by anything but class hatred.'

While the New York *American* reads in these events only a warning as to the power of corruption residing in public-service

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corporations, *The Journal of Commerce* sees exemplified the dangers of government by labor-unionism. Thus:

"San Francisco holds a position which gives her the opportunity of being a great metropolis on the Pacific Coast of North America, facing the Orient, with all its possibilities of pouring into her lap barbaric pearl and gold. But she is allowing herself to be dominated by the ignorance, greed, and narrow selfishness of a class which threatens to dispose of her birthright for a mess of pottage, and allow her place to be usurped by cities less favored by geographical position. If she is to retrieve her heritage she must assert herself and throw off this incubus of the 'closed shop' and its corrupt despotism or it will close her golden gate to the enterprise and commerce of the world."

OKLAHOMA'S "AMERICAN" CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTIONAL convention controlled by Indians and framing a document that is a combination of socialistic, prohibitionist, woman-suffrage, and Henry George theories, strikes the political observers as a startling combination of the oldest and the newest in American civilization, something as if Pocahontas had told John Smith she intended to vote the prohibition ticket. The Constitutional Convention of Oklahoma, which has just adjourned, was controlled by the red men, and the dispatches say that most of them were well-educated, wealthy, and more or less trained in self-government. According to one correspondent, the white population of Oklahoma, on the other hand, sent "chin-whiskers for honesty, windy little lawyers for oratory, and a few bartenders here and there to direct 'manipulation.'" "And the whites fully intended to control everything," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. The result, however, was disappointing to them, for from the start, when an Indian was selected president of the Convention, until the assembly concluded its sessions, the red men were in power. The whites were "politically outgeneraled, surrounded, captured, and scalped," according to the New York *World*. Continuing in the same strain this paper describes more fully this "bit of America for the Americans":

"The Indian leaders took advantage of privileges accorded to them by a paternal government. Having saved money and gone to various Eastern colleges and opened banks and taken up railroading and such things, they proceeded as delegates to set up in opposition to the white man's kind of machine politics. It is a scandalous state of affairs. John Randolph of Roanoke should turn in his grave, and Senator Curtis of Kansas should blush for his Indian blood. Despite years of indulgent training, tempered according to prevailing policies at Washington, the redskin clings yet in his politics to the treacheries of the ambush."

On August 6 the people will vote on the constitution proposed by this Convention. The ratio of 100 Democrats to 12 Republicans, which existed in the convention, is thought approximately to prevail throughout the two Territories, so that the press anticipate little difficulty in the acceptance of the constitution. Its provisions, as summarized in the Washington *Post*, include:

"The initiative and referendum; direct nomination of all officers by the people; prohibition of succession in State offices; prohibition of the sale or introduction of liquor into the State; 2-cent railroad fare; partial woman-suffrage; prohibition of ownership in any productive agency of a natural commodity by a railroad; prohibiting corporations from owning more land than is absolutely necessary in the operation of their business; prohibiting corporations from dealing in real estate outside of incorporated cities; prohibiting the issuance of watered stock, and requiring the books of all corporations to be open for inspection at all times; provision for the State ownership of the segregated mineral lands in Indian Territory; a compulsory and separate school system; commissions to deal with charities, labor and arbitration, insurance, railroads, agriculture, gas, coal, oil, and mines; defining the term negro; prohibiting the marriage of negroes with whites; and finally, providing that the constitution may be amended by a majority vote."

Of all these provisions the one which in the opinion of *The Post* "compels instant admiration" is the last-named. This, it says, "permits the people to knock the whole thing into a cocked hat by a majority vote," so that if they have "made the constitution a big bundle of panaceas" they can have easy relief should the cures prove worse than the disease. Some papers call the proposed fundamental law "very much up-to-date." Others think it is perhaps so modern that it represents too strongly recent radical tendencies. It is "a terrible example of the mania for constitutional regulation in its most virulent form," says the St. Paul *Dispatch*. In Oklahoma itself there is no unanimity in the press on the question of the proposed constitution. *The State Capital* (Guthrie) denounces the "foolhardy ultraism, the dogged sectionalism, the beastly partizanism of the Constitutional Convention," fearing that the people will reject its labors and that statehood will be endangered. *The Oklahoman* (Oklahoma City), however, thinks that the desire for statehood is so great that the people will overlook minor objections now. It says:

"They have lived so long under carpet-bag government, environed with untoward conditions, that they are ready to accept most anything in the shape of a constitution, knowing that it means self-government in the end and a chance to correct the mistakes, in order to become their own masters.

"It is idle, therefore, to talk about defeating the constitution. The Convention may do things which will crucify the party responsible for it, but it would have to practically throw reason to the four winds, abandon all concern for the interests of the people, and otherwise criminally conspire against the new State before it produced a document whose terms would not be accepted in preference to present conditions."

TWENTY YEARS OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

IN 1887 what is now known as "government by commission" had had but little trial in the United States. In that year the Interstate Commerce Commission was appointed to deal with the various railroad problems and secure observance of the laws regulating them. In the twenty years since that time, says *The Wall Street Journal* (New York), "no form of public administration in its relation to financial interests has had a more remarkable development." By an analysis of the twentieth annual report of the Commission evidence is revealed of a "vast fund of executive experience in the application of law to economic life."

Reviewing its work, this paper finds that "at the beginning of its career the Commission occupied itself primarily with principles, while in the later years much more emphasis was put upon railway practise." At first, owing to the scarcity of laws regulating interstate commerce, it had to lay down its main lines of development and hew its path through a wilderness of practises which made it extremely difficulty to formulate principles by which it could be safely guided." After repeatedly airing their problems in the courts, however, where judicial interpretation of the existing statutes clarified their position and narrowed their path, the Commission was able, in the latter half of the twenty years, to enter "the field of application of law to practise." Then the matters of rates and their regulation were taken up, and with the passing of the Elkins Law in 1903 they were enabled in some measure to enforce the schedules which were adopted. In conclusion this paper sums up a few things which the Commission has to its credit:

"(1) It has contributed powerfully toward converting the chaos of cut-throat competition into a service of well-ordered competition.

"(2) It has succeeded in strengthening the standards of morality in railway practise as represented by the higher type of responsible officials, as against the buccaneers of traffic who would observe

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"The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be."
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

READY FOR A SQUARE DEAL NOW.
—Davenport in the New York *Mail*.

ANY PORT IN A STORM.

no law except that of their own will in the interest of their pockets.

"(3) It has been the most powerful agency for the development of an intelligent public opinion on railway matters within the period of its history.

"(4) It has afforded a nexus of administrative intermediation between the public interest on the one hand and the railways on the other. As a medium of regulation its value is to be measured quite as much by what it has prevented as by what it has actually achieved."

BACK TO WATER TRANSPORTATION.

THE "one complete remedy" for the congestion of railroad traffic and the consequent crippling of the nation's business will be found, the President believes, in the development of a supplementary system of transportation by water, and he has appointed a commission to look into the matter. Many political economists would argue that wherever a real need for transportation was felt along any water route, facilities would be provided without the aid of any paternalistic commission; but practically all the newspaper writers approve the President's scheme, without, however, specifying very many instances where any actual recent congestion of traffic could have been relieved by using an adjacent waterway. The improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, it is suggested, would help trade on those routes, and canals here and there would mitigate railway tyranny. The commission which the President has named to investigate the improvement and control of our river systems are: Representative Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors; Senator Francis G. Newlands, of Nevada; Senator William Warner, of Missouri; John H. Bankhead, for many years a Representative from Alabama; Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers of the Army; Dr. W. J. McGee, geologist and formerly president of the National Geographic Society; F. H. Newell, director of the Reclamation Service; Gifford Pinchot, Chief Forester; Herbert Knox Smith, Commissioner of Corporations. The President's action is widely approved by the press. The recognized doctrine that our rivers belong to the whole people has excluded them from exploitation and development by private capital, while the Government has acted in so desultory a way as to lead the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* to remark:

"Leaving out of consideration the traffic of the Great Lakes, the United States are almost as much behind Europe in the use made of internal waterways as in the maintenance of first-class country roads or of a merchant fleet on the ocean. For the latter there is an abundant excuse in the fact of a foreign competition which the conditions of American life do not permit us to meet. But for the non-development of our waterways it is hard to find an excuse. This will probably be made fully apparent to all when the commission just appointed shall make its report."

The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* welcomes the development of water transportation, which the railroads have done much to obstruct and discourage, as "a return to first principles." So, too, does the Chicago *News*, in which we read:

"Progress in inland transportation, having made a full revolution, has got back to where it started. The rivers were the highways of the pioneers. Their canoes and freight-boats gave civilization to the wilderness. The first settlements hugged the muddy banks of Western streams. The first crops were sent to market by river. Then the railroads came, and river transportation was almost abandoned. The canals which had been constructed at heavy cost before the railroads were built fell into disuse.

"Now the country has outgrown the railroads. In ten years the traffic of the Northern interior States has doubled, tho railroad facilities have increased only one-eighth during the same period. It seems probable that the discrepancy between traffic and train capacity will continue to grow greater as time goes on. The rivers must come into use again."

The "short-sighted policy" in accordance with which the railroads for years opposed the growth of river traffic is thus indicated by the New York *World*:

"By buying up competitive water-lines, by differential tariffs aimed at water-borne freight, by monopolies of terminal facilities, by using their vast political influence for the killing of the canals, they have wantonly destroyed cheap water transportation. To-day the railroads are in the position of the greedy man who 'bit off more'n he could chaw.' Yet there is scarcely an important railroad in the country which would not be better off if it had efficient water parallels to relieve it of slow, low-grade freights and leave it the higher grades for quicker transportation."

There "isn't any utopian dream" about the President's plan, asserts *The Ohio Sun* (Columbus); "it is intensely practical, and its accomplishment will mean opportunity for commercial and industrial expansion greater than any this country ever yet has seen."

Some papers, however, while admitting the value of the work

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proposed, point out that the actual improvement and development of our rivers will be almost equivalent to another labor of Hercules.

By appointing the Inland Waterway Commission and indicating the scope of it, thinks the Philadelphia *North American*, President Roosevelt has "pointed the way to the greatest achievement of his Administration." In a letter addrest to each of the men whom he asks to serve as members of the commission the President says in part:

"Works designed to control our waterways have thus far usually been undertaken for a single purpose, such as the improvement of navigation, the development of power, the irrigation of arid lands, the protection of low lands from floods, or to supply water for domestic and manufacturing purposes. While the rights of the people to these and similar uses of water must be respected, the time has come for merging local projects and uses of the inland waters in a comprehensive plan designed for the benefit of the entire country. Such a plan should consider and include all the uses to which streams may be put and should bring together and coordinate the points of view of all users of water."

AN EDUCATIONAL ENVOY TO SOUTH AMERICA.

THE people of Latin America sometimes say that visitors from our country go to them only on commercial and political missions—that is, only when we want something. Now, however, an envoy is going on a different errand. Dr. William R. Shepherd, of the chair of history in Columbia University, will spend five or six months next summer visiting the cities up and down the east and west coasts of South America on an educational mission. As the announcement given out by the Bureau of American Republics puts it:

"The object of Dr. Shepherd's trip will be to cultivate personal relations with the leading statesmen, men of letters, and men of affairs in South America, and to carry to them knowledge of the educational resources and opportunities of American colleges and universities, with a view of bringing about a closer relationship between the Latin-American republics and the United States. . . .

"President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, and the Latin-American diplomats are much interested in Dr. Shepherd's trip. It is hoped that it will reciprocally result in the sending of South-American men of letters to the United States."

Says the Washington *Evening Star:*

"There is a waking up all along the line. We have known too little of the Latin-Americans, and they too little of us. And out of this ignorance have grown many misappraisements. We have been dead to the progress making down there, and have clung to the notion that nothing but revolutions and bloody disorders could mark the life there, while the Latin-Americans have been too prone to accept Uncle Sam at the unfriendly description of being but a giant bully scheming for more land and power. They have been repeatedly warned against us, and in some quarters the warning has told to disadvantage.

"Light is being thrown on matters all around. The Bureau of American Republics has done much in the field of business, and will do more. Mr. Root on his visit last summer dispelled a great many clouds that had hovered over hemispherical politics. He spoke well and convincingly on broad lines, and his deliverances were received everywhere with marked respect and even enthusiasm. And now Dr. Shepherd, whose position warrants the belief that he knows his subject, will present still a third claim of ours to attention.

"The announcement is of far more than average interest, and may the best of luck attend the distinguished educator on his journey. He will bear a message of which all Americans are proud, to people with whom all Americans would be glad to cultivate closer relations of every important character, political, commercial, and educational."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

PLATFORMS are made for one party to stand on and the other to jump on.—*Puck.*

THE railroads are said to be willing to give the two-cent-fare proposition a trial. In the courts, probably.—*St. Joseph News Press.*

WHERE are our enterprising patent-medicine makers that they have not yet put on the market a remedy for brain-storms?—*Chicago News.*

"THE Democrats have swept St. Petersburg." At last some useful municipal work has been found for Russian politicians, then.—*Cleveland Leader.*

BRYAN is an advocate of good roads, and he would have them good all the way up to the White House.—*Philadelphia Press.*

MR. HARRIMAN errs. Our railroads do not need broad-gage tracks so much as "narrow-way" ethics.—*Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston).

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is becoming known as the defender of the peace of Europe. Maybe he does not want any wars in which he can not mix.—*Chicago News.*

THE San-Francisco man who bought three gold bricks for $850 will probably use them for building-material and come out ahead.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE Smoot case may be a closed incident in the Senate, but the American women are not showing any inclination to forego their privilege of having a few last words.—*Cleveland Leader.*

ONE of the professors announces that the earth is soon to be bumped by a comet. There is no likelihood, however, that it will serve to unseat Chauncey M. Depew.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

JUDGING from the quantity of water there is in Harriman's companies, there ought to have been room enough in them for Fish.—*New York Evening Mail.*

WHO says the railroads do not comply with the public demand? They seem to be working as hard as they can to make their passenger service worth no more than two cents a mile.—*New York Evening Mail.*

A TENNESSEE minister declares that hell is a place of strong drink, tobacco, baseball, theaters, and peekaboo shirtwaists. Which causes the irreverent Kansas City *Journal* paragrapher to exclaim, "O Death, where is thy sting?"—*Oakland Inquirer.*

DISCUSSION IS BETTER THAN CONCUSSION.
ROOSEVELT—"Don't butt; let's talk it over."
—Maybell in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

PERHAPS the most expensive spring suit on record is the one filed against the Sugar Trust for $30,000,000 and costs.—*Washington Post.*

MR. HARRIMAN has said that he wishes to get closer to the people. Near enough, perhaps, to touch them.—*Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.*

SECRETARY TAFT still has hopes that he will live to see Congress pass a Philippine tariff bill, but he may have to outlive the Sugar Trust in order to do so.—*Chicago News,*

THOSE Long-Island burglars who dragged a 1,500-pound safe for three miles only to find that it contained nothing but a large juicy lemon, will have to console themselves with the reflection that their efforts were not entirely fruitless.—*Washington Post.*

A WESTERN financier, evidently under the impression that he is pointing out a hopeful sign, declares that "the people and the railroads are coming together." But that is the trouble; they often come together too forcibly.—*Cleveland Leader.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT.

THE AWAKENING OF OTHER DRY BONES IN RUSSIA.

THE ferments of the Russian revolution have roused a thrill of new life in the hearts of the Mohammedan masses who own the Czar as their sovereign. The dead bones of Mohammedanism had already begun to shake and rise up in other countries, after centuries of stagnation, says "Bachir" in the interesting Parisian periodical *Questions Diplomatiques et Coloniales.* We have witnessed "in Turkey the awakening of constitutional aspirations." Egypt has been aiming at "autonomy and the trial of a parliamentary régime." "The consciousness of a national life in Persia" has recently "found expression in the inauguration of a Chamber of Representatives." Now in Russia, with its 15,000,000 of Mussulmans, "the spectacle of a certain activity is presented in the various Moslem centers."

The new party of Islam actually demands female education and "women's rights," including the suffrage. These tendencies, says the writer, have been favored by "the transformations introduced into the Russian Empire since the war with Japan, the abolition of press censorship, and the organization of the Douma."

The leading organ of the Russian press enthusiastically comments on the awakening of Russian Islam. Says the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya:*

"A little time ago the mass of Russian Mussulmans was remarkable for its mental and political stagnation, its spirit of suspicion and inaptitude for our general ideas of civilization. Fanaticism and superstition found easy victims among them from their want of a written speech. No voice but that of some coreligionist better educated than his fellows was ever able to pierce the barrier of suspicious fanaticism which separated them from their kind. But now an unheard-of thing has occurred in Islam. The Mussulman clergy are publicly being accused of unprogressiveness. A demand is being made in the press for public instruction in modern science and the Russian language, and the equal rights of women are loudly proclaimed."

The new movement reached an important crisis at "the opening of an Islamic Congress at Nijni-Novgorod, which was participated in by a thousand representatives who had gathered from the remotest corners of the Empire." "The president of the Congress was an ex-member of the first Douma, Ali Mardane bey Topchibachef." The program of the Congress is stated by "Bachir" in the form of four articles, which advocate:

"(1) The necessity for a complete unification of public instruction in accordance with the doctrine of Islam, and the rejection of all instruction alien to the law of Mohammed.

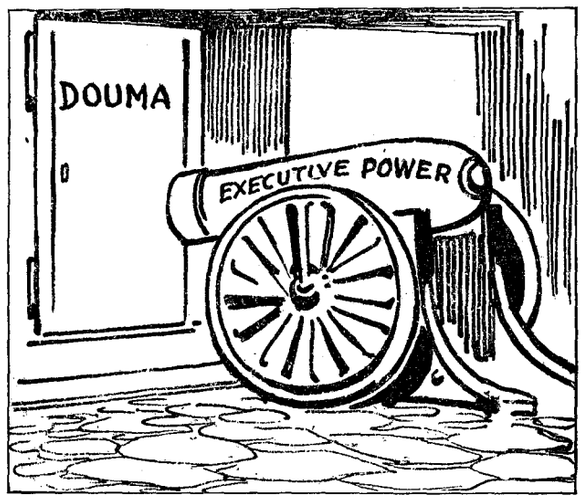
"(2) Complete reorganization of Moslem primary schools, and the substitution therein of lay for clerical superintendents.

"(3) Reorganization of the clergy. Necessity for inculcating in them the rules of tolerance and civilization.

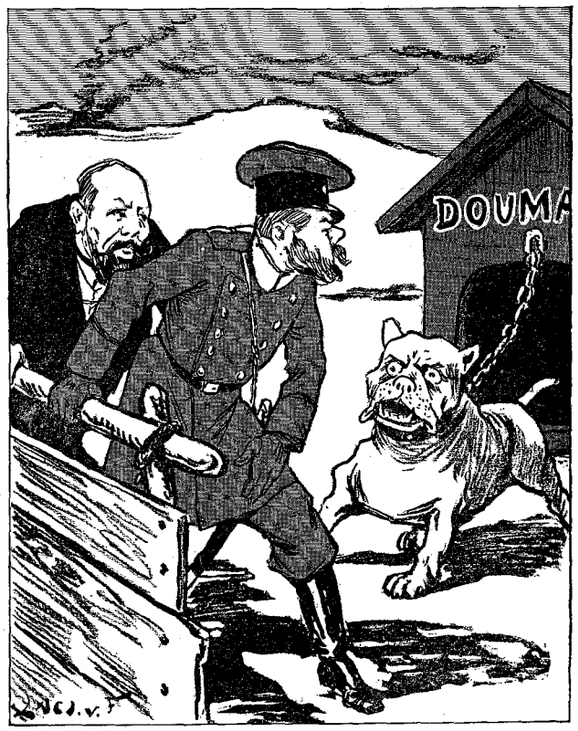
"(4) Provision of financial means for realizing these projects."

While the progress of debate in the Congress showed some signs of conflict between the "Old party" and the "Young party," both sections united in a resolution sanctioning the opening in each village of a school for children of eight and upward and their instruction in the Russian tongue. The most revolutionary ideas put forward by the "Young party" appeared in a demand for "the education of young girls, the elevation of women to a condition of equal rights with men, and the institution of lay teachers in the schools." The Russian Turks, in an address to the Czar quoted by "Bachir," renounce all revolutionary ideas such as Pan-Islamism, Socialism, or Nihilism. They profess to reject "all foreign influences and allegiances." They, moreover, request the Czar "to designate a high representative of Russian Islamism, who, elected by the community of his coreligionists, may direct his followers in regard to the dogma and worship of their religion." This, says "Bachir," "is intended to set up a counterbalance to the influence, as yet little recognized, but still undeniable, exercised in Russia by the Sultan at Constantinople whom many Russian Mussulmans recognize as the successor of the Calif."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

British Distrust of Our Railways.—When a conservative financial organ like the London *Economist* remarks that conditions in this country "do not appear to be favorable to the holders of railway securities," it amounts to much the same thing as the sentence pronounced by the justice in the Old Bailey when he puts on the black cap. Our railway shares are regarded in London with suspicion, says this weighty financial authority, and this



THE DOUMA WILL RESUME ITS LABORS, PROTECTED BY THE WATCHFUL AND KINDLY EYE OF THE CZAR.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).



CZAR NICHOLAS—"For Heaven's sake, Stolypine, what kind of a watch-dog is this?"
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

DUBIOUS PROTECTION.

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suspicion "is based upon permanent conditions." To particularize:

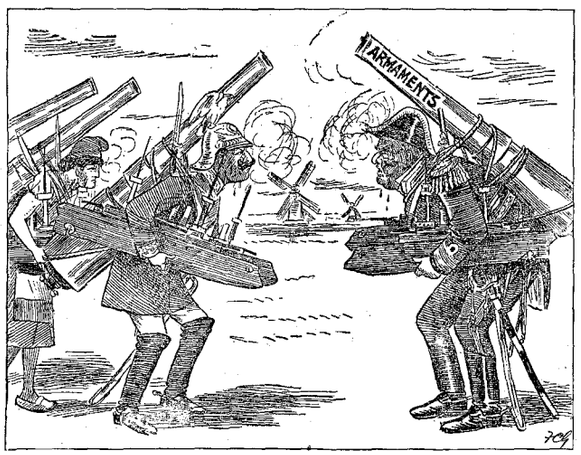
"It is due to the conviction, founded upon long and bitter experience, that the small coterie of capitalists who control the railways of the United States look upon the investor as a mere pawn in a game which they are playing for their own enrichment. That this state of affairs should prevail is deplorable, from the point of view of the community. The prosperity of a country is in a large measure dependent upon the efficiency of its means of transportation; and the fact that the investor looks askance at American railway stocks tends to restrict the facilities which traders and the public have a right to expect."

After quoting several American railroad authorities in support of its view, it goes on to say:

"The real trouble is that the confidence of investors has been impaired by the methods of railway financiers, and that even when extravagant attacks are made upon the companies there is no counteracting factor in the shape of unprejudiced public opinion. For this the money magnates are themselves responsible, and they are now discovering to their cost that Nemesis invariably overtakes financial wrong-doers. It is lamentable that the transportation system of a great country should be juggled with by stock-exchange operators, and that fact has apparently been fully realized by the people of the United States."

THE ENGLISH PRIME MINISTER ON DISARMAMENT.

THE Hague peace dove looms almost as vast as the roc of the "Arabian Nights," if we are to judge from the dimensions of the shadow cast before by the Conference's coming events. The German, French, and English press are full of rumors, surmisings, predictions, and deprecations. Statesmen have been generally guarded in their discussions of the matter, but organs of the various governments have shown themselves alternately contemptuous or optimistic in their comments. At last Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has brought somewhat of a crisis to the discussion by some remarks which he makes in an article contributed to the London *Nation*. He does not consider, he declares, that it would be ill-timed or mischievous to raise the question of the limitation of armaments at the coming Hague Conference, altho some have alleged the contrary. "Only upon one hypothesis can the submission of this grave matter to the Conference be set down as inadmissible—namely, that guaranties of peace, be they what they may, are to be treated as having no practicable bearing on the scale and intensity of warlike preparations."



THE POWERS AT THE HAGUE CONFERENCE.

GERMANY—"You have come pretty well armed, I see, Mr. Bull."
JOHN BULL—"Yes, and so have we all; but it's dreadfully hot carrying all this stuff. Can't we all of us drop some of these things?"
CHORUS—"If we only could!"
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

The English Premier goes on to say that the limitation of armaments means that all governments should cease from making further warlike preparations and that England should set the example by doing no more than keep her fleet in its present condition. Objections to this proposal he meets as follows:

"It has, however, been suggested that our example will count for nothing, because our preponderant naval position will still remain unimpaired. I do not believe it. The sea-power of this country implies no challenge to any single state or group of states. I am persuaded that throughout the world that power is recognized as non-aggressive, and innocent of designs against the independence, the commercial freedom, and the legitimate development of other states, and that it is, therefore, a mistake to imagine that the naval Powers will be disposed to regard our position on the sea as a bar to any proposal for the arrest of armaments or to the calling of a temporary truce. The truth appears to me to lie in the opposite direction. Our known adhesion to those two dominant principles—the independence of nationalities and the freedom of trade—entitles us of itself to claim that if our fleets be invulnerable, they carry with them no menace across the waters of the world, but a message of the most cordial good-will, based on a belief in the community of interests between the nations."

The London *Times* asks what the French Government, whose organ, the *Temps*, laughs at disarmament, will think of the English Minister, who seems to have forgotten the Algeciras maneuvers of Germany, and it loftily expresses a hope that "these criticisms may have the result of leading British statesmen of all parties who may occupy the responsible office of Prime Minister to pause in the future before they select delicate international problems for treatment in newspaper articles." The London *Spectator*, too, thinks "it would be a too hideous irony to wreck the *entente cordiale* by a pacific policy" of the sort advocated by Campbell-Bannerman; but the London *Daily Chronicle* approves of the Premier's views, for "in an age when rampant Jingoism still raises its head, it is salutary to have such assurances as these." This opinion is echoed by *The Daily News* (London), both papers being Liberal. The Conservative *Standard* (London) declares that "if the Prime Minister persists in thus blundering into the game we shall find no government willing to be our partner," and *The Morning Post*, also Conservative, calls the arguments of Campbell-Bannerman absurd.

The Paris *Temps*, sneering at "the imprudent confidences in which the responsible head of the British Government indulges," declares his views are chimerical. "The laws of war may perhaps be codified by The Hague Conference, and a great service would thus be done to humanity," the *Temps* admits, but "it will not establish the reign of universal peace." The article ends with a stinging gibe. "Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will never be quite reconciled, however, with a surrender of England's maritime supremacy." Germany is "a nation of prey," says the Paris *Siècle*, and must either strike or be stricken—"the hammer or the anvil," as von Buelow brutally put it. The idea of diminishing or arresting the development of armaments among the Powers is ridiculous.

Of the German papers the *Hamburger Nachrichten* shows the greatest irritation over *The Nation's* article, which it declares "is another instance of England's deliberate attempt to embarrass Germany." "England's arbitration and peace theories are dishonest and hypocritical," it avows, for they "aim at the weakening of Germany's defensive forces." The present dispute between America and Japan, the alliance overtures of England and Russia, says the *Post* (Berlin), render the time inopportune for the discussion of peace as an international question between governments, but it might well occupy the attention of the press, under the direction of a central press committee. The views which Chancellor von Buelow wishes to be accepted as his are generally promulgated in the columns of *Kölnische Zeitung*, and apropos of the English Premier's discussion of The Hague Conference this journal remarks:

"The difficulties in the way of universal disarmament are so

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considerable that no statesman can approach the question without great hesitation. It would be impossible that this matter should be discust with profit at the Conference unless it had been studied and treated of beforehand in negotiations between the great Powers. It would not be sufficient merely to outline the subject in its principal features, but a preliminary agreement must also be arrived at concerning the main articles of the project. Only on these conditions could we hope for a practical issue to the discussion of the Conference."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALFONSO'S RECANTATION.

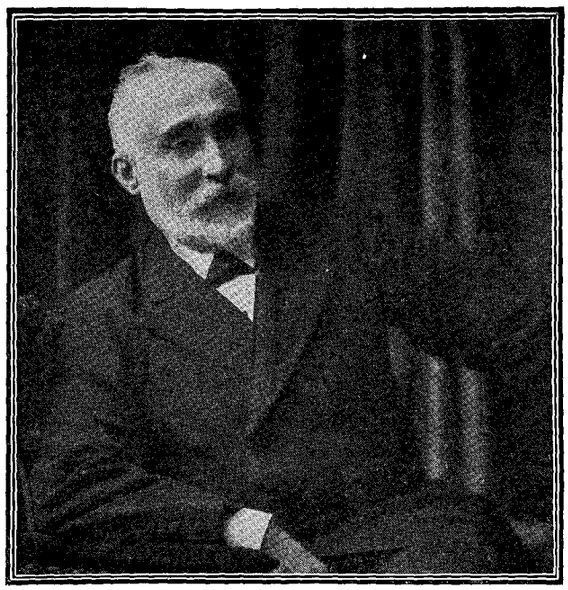
IF Alfonso of Spain ever sinned against the Church, as he was accused of doing by his decree of last summer establishing the validity of civil marriage, he has since then atoned for the crime. As given in the official *Gaceta* (Madrid), he has published a decree rescinding the ordinance of Count Romanones, the former Liberal Minister of Grace and Justice, and, through the Conservative Minister Figueroa, filling the same office, has proclaimed that "the royal decree on civil marriage promulgated August 27, 1906, is hereby declared to be null and void." In fact, the cabinet of Señor Maura has been compelled, we learned from the Spanish press, to vindicate its claim of representing the Clerical and Conservative party, by taking aggressive steps against the policy inaugurated by its Liberal, secularist, and Anticlerical predecessor. The first step has been the abolition of the civil-marriage ordinance.

The Republican and somewhat revolutionary *Pais* (Madrid) calls this "a triumph of the Vatican," and the radical and Anticlerical *Heraldo* (Madrid) is very sorrowful over the occurrence. "Hitherto," declares the latter organ, "the Conservative ministry have given no sign of clericalism. They enjoyed the honeymoon of power, and tried to please the country, refraining from meddling with the religious problem with all its reactionary and ultramontane complications." Now, however, the fat is in the fire, and the *Heraldo* proceeds:

"But now things are changed suddenly, and we see here, in Spain, the shameful spectacle of parish priests and bishops rebelling against the ordinances of the Government, and the citizens compelled to do nothing but what is commanded or permitted by clerical officials or ecclesiastical authorities. And yet we are told that in Spain of to-day there exists no clerical problem! 'Where is this clericalism?' they ask. What more proof do they want? Is it not clericalism in its most odious and intolerable form which substitutes the authority of priests and archbishops for that of judges and law-courts in order to evade what the civil code enjoins? What kind of a people are we become and what greater proof than this do we demand of ecclesiastical domination over all temporal affairs?"

KING ALFONSO WITH THE TWO ELDEST CHILDREN OF THE PRINCE OF ASTURIAS, RETURNING FROM THE BAPTISM OF THE YOUNGEST, WHO IS CARRIED BY THE QUEEN-MOTHER.

But the *Epoca* (Madrid), a Clerical organ, vindicates the new order on the plea that the original order of Count Romanones was



PRIME MINISTER MAURA, OF SPAIN,

Whose Conservative Ministry have repealed the royal order sanctioning civil marriage.

unconstitutional, for it was made without consulting the Cortes. Thus:

"The royal decree of Count Romanones was an unmistakable and meddlesome blunder, which could only have been committed in Spain. In any other country a minister who did not act conformably with the clear precepts of its civil code would have been voted down. Count Romanones has been playing to the galleries, and, under pretext of simply abrogating the previous law of the Marquis of Vadilla, actually made an attack on the civil code of Spain, by an appeal to a royal mandate which smacked of the days of absolute monarchy. The royal decree of the Marquis of Figueroa has succeeded in reestablishing the right, and restoring constitutionalism while abrogating a royal ordinance which was illegal from the outset. He has declared that the executive authority can not invade the province of established law, and that the application and interpretation of such law belong to the tribunals of justice, and its reform to the Cortes."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Growing Formidability of Germany.—The Kaiser's victory in the Reichstag elections has imprest Europe. The British may rail at his colonial ambitions, and in Germany the Socialists may keep declaring that the Government juggled them out of a victory, but the fact remains that the new Reichstag has voted the appropriation for "Dernburg's Hottentot policy," as Bebel calls it, and the colonial enterprise will be carried through. In his midnight speech at the end of the election day the Kaiser declared that "if men of all ranks and faiths stand together, we can ride down all those who block our path," and a writer in the London *National Review* thinks these are no idle words. This observer, Mr. J. Ellis Barker, believes that Germany's world-policy is of a kind to cause increasing concern in England. The Kaiser's victory teaches the British five great truths, he says—

"(1) That the ambition to make Germany a great colonial

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empire, and to conquer for her the rule of the sea, is no longer restricted to the Emperor and to the naval enthusiasts, but that that ambition has powerfully taken hold of the whole nation.

"(2) That the German people are getting richer than those of Great Britain, and that the former may be able to outbuild our fleet.

"(3) That the German working population is apparently far more prosperous than the British working population, or that at least their material condition is rapidly improving, while the condition of our working population remains unsatisfactory, notwithstanding nominally high wages, and that the German working masses have deliberately and emphatically indorsed the economic policy of Germany, which benefits the producer.

"(4) That Social-Democracy in Germany will not provide the hoped-for antidote to the necessarily anti-British expansionist and naval policy of Germany.

"(5) That unless Great Britain re-creates her industries by a policy which benefits the producer and stimulates the production of solid wealth, Great Britain is bound to lose the rule of the sea, and with the rule of the sea her colonies and much of her trade, her shipping, and her remaining wealth."

A NEW KIND OF STRIKE IN POLISH AUSTRIA.

"HUNGERSTRIKE" is the new word which has bourgeoned forth in the adaptable tongue of Goethe; and it means not a strike impelled by hunger, but a strike carried on in defiance of hunger, and pursued to the very brink of starvation. As the Hungarians quarreled with the Emperor Francis Joseph because he refused them the use of their own language in the army; as the Polish children instituted a truant or school strike because they were not permitted to say their catechism in their native tongue, so the Ruthenian college students of Lemberg in Galicia were put in prison because they refused to take an oath in the Polish instead of in their own, the Ruthenian, language. The incident is thus detailed in *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin):

"All the Ruthenians were arrested, among them many who were innocent. Their imprisonment seemed never likely to come to an end. Ultimately the Ruthenian students took it into their heads to rebel against the injustice done them, and as a last resource demanded that the affair should be brought before the court. They refused to accept food or drink, so as to compel their persecutors to carry their injustice to inhumanity or else to let them free. Even if the excess could not have been dealt with lightly, it was not, however, necessary to punish it so severely. For three days the students starved. News of this spread far and wide, causing so much indignation in Europe that the central authorities in Vienna had to bring their influence to bear upon the Poles and finally compel them to bring the Hungerstrike to an end by setting the prisoners free."

There was, of course, a vital political element in the incident. The Poles were merely trying on the Ruthenians the very measure which they resented when the Germans tried to banish Polish from the schools at Posen. But the recent promulgation of universal suffrage, added to the intellectual and political progress of the Ruthenians, has brought on a struggle for preeminence between them and the Poles in Galicia. To quote further from the journal cited:

"In this struggle the Poles have succeeded in getting possession of the power, altho the Ruthenians still outnumber them. When the Austrian Government proposed to introduce the franchise, giving every man a vote, according to the new reform bill, the Ruthenian question proved a serious stumbling-block which more than once nearly prevented any reform. The Poles feared that on the principle of equal voting rights, which would put them in a minority at the elections, they would lose part of their political power, which would go to the Ruthenians. How the election reform is likely to work out in this direction, the elections, which are to take place in May, will prove. In any case the time is now past for the Poles to attempt the suppression of the Ruthenians without serious opposition."

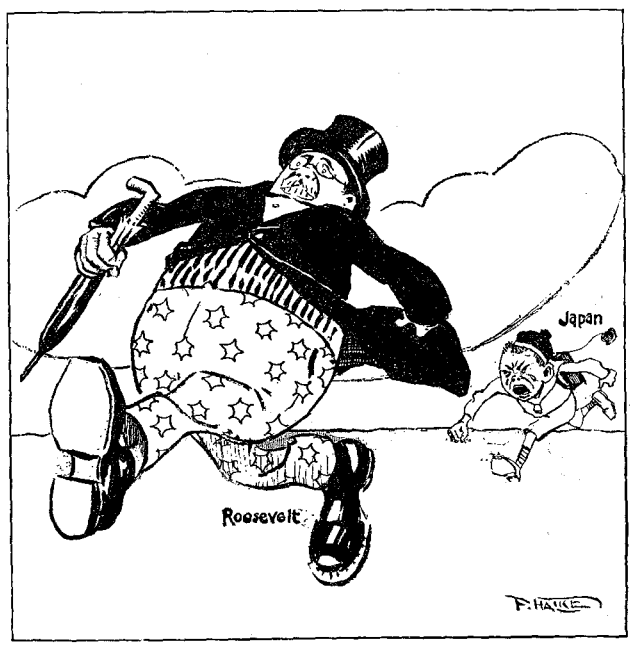
The Ruthenians, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), are superior to the Poles in culture and liberal ideas. They number between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. This Austrian journal expresses indignation that "citizens of the Empire who belong to one of the less powerful nationalities are compelled to take the most desperate means, approaching to suicide, before they can obtain legal rights."

SPARKS FROM THE ANVIL.

THE Russian Cadets are evidently expected to make up for the havoc and destruction wrought by the Russian generals.—*Humoristische Blaetter.*

THE Boer victory in the Transvaal elections makes one wonder which is to be most admired, says the *Journal des Debats* (Paris), the irony of events, or the generous confidence of England.

"THE crisis in Germany has induced one of the more enterprising of our illustrated journals to publish a portrait of the Kaiser. He is a rather fierce-looking gentleman of a distinctly Teutonic type of countenance, and his mustache is arranged in the well-known Kaiser style."—*Punch.*



AN EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION.
The scholar has to chase the schoolmaster.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

UNCLE SAM—"This tea looks very nice—I hope there isn't a headache in it!"
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

RIFTS IN THE LUTE.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

BRAIN-INJURY AND LOSS OF SPEECH.

FOR many years physiologists have been telling us that a definite region of the brain presided over the function of speech; that an injury to this part of the brain meant interference with that power, and that, conversely, certain maladies of speech could always be traced to a brain-lesion. These dogmas are now all denied by a French investigator, Pierre Marie, and altho his conclusions are too radical for general acceptance by brain experts, it seems probable that the orthodox notions will have to be somewhat modified. What he has brought out is set forth in an article on "Recent Investigations of the Function of Language," published in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 19) and signed "Dr. L. M." (Leon Meunier?). Says this writer:

"In 1836 a French physician of no eminence, Dax, of Sommières, published a memoir in which he showed that the function of language must have a coordinating center in the left hemisphere in the brain and that certain injuries of the left side of the brain coincide with loss of the signs of thought.'

"In memoirs appearing successively in 1861 and 1863, Broca definitely fixt the seat of language in the foot of the third left frontal convolution.

"According to the theory accepted without question until recently, . . . loss of the signs of thought, or aphasia, takes place when there is alteration of this functional center. The patient may retain his mental ability. If shown a pencil, he recognizes it, but can not tell its name. He must be retaught to speak, and this is possible because other centers—that on the right, for instance—may supply the place of the one affected.

"There are several kinds of aphasia, each corresponding to an injury in a distinct region of the brain. The patient may be able to understand words, either spoken or written, and yet be unable to read, write, or speak. He may be deaf only for language, hearing all sounds, but not understanding the meaning of words. This is word-deafness; if he can not read, he has word-blindness. Word-deafness and word-blindness are sensorial varieties of aphasia.

"If the patient understands spoken or written language and yet can not speak, he has motor aphasia, which, when it affects writing alone, is named agraphia.

"These distinctions, which are somewhat formal, would appear, according to the recent work of Pierre Marie, to have no correspondence with clinical reality. According to this investigator, we must rewrite a whole chapter of pathology. Purely motor aphasia has no connection whatever with an injury of Broca's circumvolution.

"Every one afflicted with motor aphasia, he says, has a marked weakness of intellect. We almost never find an aphasic capable of executing one of the two following commands when given to him for the first time:

"(*a*) Of three unequal pieces of paper placed on the table, give me the largest; tear up the medium one and throw it on the floor; put the smallest in your pocket.

"(*b*) Rise, tap thrice on the window with your finger, then return to the table, walk around your chair, and sit down.

"Failure to execute these orders is not due to word-deafness, continues Marie, but to a diminution of intelligence, since, if we separate them into their elements, the patient understands and executes them. We can not say, therefore, that the intellect is intact in the aphasic; on the contrary, there is a very marked decrease in the general intellectual capacity.

"By multiplying observations that seem to him to prove this weakening of intellect in persons affected with aphasia, he concludes that the theory of word-deafness, and its localization in the left temporal convolution, can not be accepted. . . . . .

"Grasset, who has attempted to refute Marie, . . . admits the existence of this mental weakening, but observes that it is not sufficient to explain the disturbance of the language function.

"A more serious matter is that there are aphasias in which there is no disturbance of Broca's center, and alteration of the latter without aphasia. Marie, however, shows that it occurs in 50 per cent. of his cases—too large a proportion to authorize the conclusion that it is merely an accessory without connection with the disease."

Professor Grasset's conclusions, which are given in detail by the writer, are that the general theory of cerebral localization still holds, even for this much-discust language-center, but that we must acknowledge that in the production of speech other centers cooperate. Different diseases of speech thus correspond to different brain lesions, and the various types of aphasia involve affections that extend largely through the zone occupied by these different centers, thus involving weakening of the general intelligence. Grasset's conclusion is quoted thus:

"In all these questions, the physician, that is to say, the human nerve-biologist, has nothing to do with the mind proper and its faculties; he is occupied solely with the brain and its functions—the brain which is absolutely needed by man, as we know him in this present life, to think. It is thus outside of all philosophic or religious doctrine, and solely on the ground of physiology and physio-pathology, that we are now investigating the question whether there is or is not a language center in the brain."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DO ANTS SEE?

NEW observations on ants, showing that they do not depend wholly on the sense of smell, as has been asserted, but are principally influenced by the direction of light, as Sir John Lubbock thought, have been made by C. H. Turner. Some of his experiments are thus described in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 26):

"He made a cardboard platform, 15 centimeters [6 inches] square, in the middle of an artificial nest; an inclined plane, also of cardboard, enabled the ants to descend from it to the nest. On the platform Mr. Turner placed a large number of workers and grubs. The ants ran to and fro, and finally discovered that the inclined plane led to the nest. Then they carried down all the grubs. When the ants and grubs were replaced on the platform the result was the same, the ants having evidently learned the road. Mr. Turner then arranged a second inclined plane, opposite the first, and also leading to the nest. No ant took this plane, but all used the other as before. Then Mr. Turner transferred the planes. . . . What took place when the ants and the grubs were replaced on the platform? The ants took the new plane, in the familiar location, almost at once, . . . avoiding the old one in its new place. Thus smell could not have been their guide, and the experiment opposes Bethe's hypothesis of a 'double-polarized scent' and Wasmann's idea that trails of the ants have for them an 'odorous form' that leads them to the nest.

"Experiments with marked ants have given results that contradict the current idea that ants always take the same route.

"The ants learned the road from platform to nest and also that from nest to platform; the latter took much more time than the former. Sometimes an ant descended by the upper surface of the inclined plane and ascended by the lower surface. Turner has seen an ant descend regularly by the plane and ascend by the central support of the platform. He has seen ants descend by one plane and ascend by the other, but the route from the nest to the plane is not always the same.

"Other experiments of Mr. Turner have led him to believe that there is much truth in Sir John Lubbock's assertions regarding the rôle played by light in directing the ants. Mr. Turner used the platform as above noted, placing an incandescent electric lamp near the side of the nest toward which the plane descended. When the ants had learned the route, a second plane, opposite to the first, was installed. In five minutes no ant had taken the second plane. The lamp was then changed to the opposite side. The ants were evidently troubled, but they very soon adopted the other route. The action of heat in these experiments was excluded by an absorbent screen. On the other hand, the intensity of the light seemed unimportant; lamps of different power were used in turn, without affecting the result. The ants react to the direction, not to the intensity, of the light."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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SPOILING AMERICAN GIRLS BY OVER-EDUCATION.

THAT parents and educators in general are setting up wrong ideals for our girls, and that instead of trying to develop them into womanly women, they are forming a type whose chief function in life appears to be to vie with man, is the charge made by Dr. R. W. Parsons, of Ossining, N. Y., in the New York *Medical Journal*. Says Dr. Parsons:

"What do we see as the result of fostering this system of higher education for women? We see large numbers of our young girls who are blossoming into womanhood and who, in the course of time, will become the wives and mothers of the American people, suffering from more or less impairment of the general health. These girls instead of being strong and robust, as they should be

DR. R. W. PARSONS.

"The delicate organism and sensitive and highly developed nervous system of our girls," he says, "were never intended by the Creator to undergo the stress and strain of the modern system of higher education."

at this period of their lives, are often threatened with a physical breakdown. They frequently suffer from anemia and digestive disorders and may develop symptoms of nervous disorders and even mental disease. The nervous system has been developed at the expense of other bodily organs and structures. The delicate organism and sensitive and highly developed nervous system of our girls were never intended by the Creator to undergo the stress and strain of the modern system of higher education, and the baneful results are becoming more and more apparent as the years go by."

The points made by Dr Parsons appear in brief in an abstract given in *The British Medical Journal* (London, March 2). We read:

"Is it surprizing, he asks, that many of the victims of such a system of intellectual forcing become the prey of hysteria, neurasthenia, and of every form of nervous disorder, and that their constitution is undermined? Is it to be wondered at that on the mental side they are discontented, introspective, selfish, critical, and exacting, or that they often lose their reason? The annual report of the New York State Commission in Lunacy for 1902 shows that of the 35,006 women admitted to the State hospitals for the insane during the preceding eight years, 15,059, or 42 per cent., had been well educated, whereas, of the men admitted during the same period, only 16 per cent. were so described. The American girl who knows a thousand things naturally despises her more womanly sister who knows but matters of the house. As a wife, even if she succeeds in getting married, she is not, Dr. Parsons contends, the companion and helpmate that her great grandmother was to her husband. But then men, in the days before the advent of the high school, married women to grace the hearth and soothe and support the spirit wounded in the rough battle of life. They were not attracted by girls who were pale, thin, and plain-looking, with a peevish temper caused by ill-health, and a cold nature, because they could read Plato in Greek and could grapple with the higher mathematics. The remedies suggested by Dr. Parsons for the evils which he describes may be summed up as less study and more life in the open air."

Commenting on this, the English writer notes that in Great Britain also women are often educated beyond their physical strength; and that there are English girls who ape the ways, and dress, and speech of men. He says:

"The 'sweet girl graduate with her golden hair' is not so conspicuous at Oxford to-day as the robustly independent person whose fairy footsteps are easily traced through the snow. We get the impression that the girl athlete is not so common in America as she is here. Hockey and tennis help to save our maidens from anemia and neurasthenia. Dr. Parsons does not touch on what seems to us the most serious result of intellectual overpressure in woman. It is not merely her mind that is unsexed, but her body loses much of the special charm that attracts men. The 'bachelor girl' cares nothing about that, for she prefers freedom to the bonds of matrimony, but it is a serious thing for the future of the race. In America the college woman when she does marry is often barren, or when she has children she is incapable of rearing them. The gradual attenuation of the Anglo-Saxon element in the American people is not wholly to be explained by race suicide; it is in an increasing degree due to the growing unfitness for motherhood of the highly educated woman."

COMING OF THE STEEL RAILWAY-CAR.

REPORTS from various manufacturing centers indicate that contracts for steel cars are taxing the capacity of the builders of such equipment to the utmost. *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore, February 28), from which we take this information, says that heavy orders have been received for both freight and passenger rolling-stock. The steel passenger-car, it thinks, has come to stay, and the steel freight-car is already firmly established in railroad service. The writer goes on to say:

"A report from Pittsburg, where it is said most of the steel for these cars will be manufactured, estimates that the orders in hand with the various car-building companies which make steel equipment now amount to $150,000,000, while further inquiries promise additional orders to the extent of $20,000,000 or $30,000,000 more. With nearly, if not quite, all of the builders, space is engaged for more than a year, and the companies are planning to enlarge their plants and increase their output. The Standard Steel Car Company, for instance, is building a plant at Hammond, Ind., to cost about $3,000,000 and to employ about 6,000 men, or, in other words, to be a duplicate of its works at Butler, Pa. The new plant is expected to be in operation in August and will be devoted principally to fulfilling Western contracts. This car company is said to have orders for 50,000 steel cars and cars with steel underframes; the Pressed Steel Car Company also has orders for 40,000 steel cars; the American Car and Foundry Company has orders for 30,000, and the Cambria Steel Company for 10,000, not to mention orders with several other plants which also manufacture such equipment. These, it is estimated, will bring the orders for all-steel and steel under-frame cars up to a total of 150,000, with a value of close to $160,000,000.

"In this connection it is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is requesting bids for the construction of 500 steel

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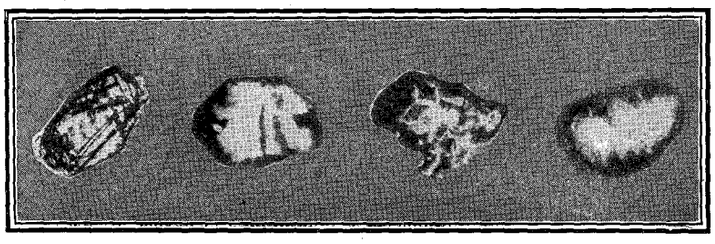
passenger-coaches to cost from $12,000 to $15,000 each, and the New York Central lines are having 55 all-steel passenger-cars built by the St. Louis Car Company, 22 of them being already completed. The Pullman Company, according to a report from Chicago, has built its first all-steel sleeping-car, and it is said that the company proposes to now build all of its cars out of steel so as to make them practically indestructible. Several months ago the Southern Railway Company received from the builders an all-steel passenger-car which was a decided novelty, and the Pennsylvania Railroad soon also had a car built out of steel. These more extended orders encourage the belief that the railroad companies thus interested are directing their efforts toward providing a passenger equipment that will greatly lessen the peril to life and limb in railroad accidents. Freight-cars of steel which have had their endurance most severely tested in collisions have shown such remarkable strength that it is hoped that steel passenger-cars will prove to be not only fire-proof in wrecks, but almost death-proof."

THE ALADDIN OF THE ELECTRIC FURNACE.

IN a recent issue we chronicled the death of the Russian chemist Mendeleef, one of the greatest masters of chemical theory, and the discoverer of one of the few great natural laws. The French chemist, Henri Moissan, who died on February 24, was equally great in another way. He contributed nothing to the theory of his science, but his practical discoveries, especially those in connection with the electric furnace, brought him world-wide fame. From a notice in *The Scientific American* (New York, March 9) we learn that Professor Moissan was born in Paris on September 28, 1852, and was educated at the Museum of Natural History and the School of Pharmacy. Says the writer of the notice:

"For four years, until 1883, he taught at the Higher School of Pharmacy, and later, in 1886, he became professor of toxicology at this institution. In the following year he isolated and liquefied fluorin, and for this achievement, together with his investigations into the nature of the element, he won the Lacaze prize from the Academy of Sciences. In 1889 he took the chair of mineral chemistry in the School of Pharmacy, and there conducted his important and far-reaching experiments with the electric furnace. In 1892 he carried out a series of investigations which rendered the manufacture of acetylene practicable and commercially profitable. His was the discovery that calcium carbid results from the fusion of carbon and lime in the electric furnace, and that from the former acetylene gas can be liberated without difficulty. In the following year Professor Moissan performed his sensational experiments in the manufacture of artificial diamonds. He melted iron in the electric furnace and saturated it with carbon, the furnace being at a temperature of over 4,000° C., that is, more than 7,200° F. At this high temperature the furnace was plunged into cold water, and the resulting ingot was subsequently attacked with hot aqua regia; this agent dissolved the iron and laid bare the diamonds. It will be remembered, however, that these diamonds were usually too minute in size for practical use, but they were genuine, being pure crystals of carbon."



SOME OF THE GENUINE DIAMONDS MANUFACTURED BY MOISSAN IN HIS ELECTRIC FURNACE.
These photographs show the actual diamonds much enlarged.

The author of a notice that appears in *Nature* (London, February 28) says:

"In electric-furnace work, Moissan's preeminent position is due, not to the design or discovery of a special form of furnace, but rather to the skill with which he investigated in detail a number of individual chemical reactions. In each case he devoted great care to the purification and analysis of the raw materials required in the process, and submitted the products to minute examination and quantitatively determined their composition. Thus his preparation of chromium, tungsten, molybdenum, uranium, titanium, and many other metals in a fused form and high degree of purity greatly enriched our knowledge of the chemical and physical properties of these elements."

HENRI MOISSAN,
The celebrated French chemist who produced artificial diamonds with the electric furnace.

Moissan's work was remarkably unselfish. Instead of patenting his discoveries, which would have made him wealthy, he gave all he learned to the sum of human knowledge freely. Without financial benefit to himself, his inventions have assisted commerce and have added many new applications of chemistry to the industries.

THE "JAVA-COFFEE" MASQUERADE.

IF the Pure Food Law does nothing else it will doubtless enlighten the public on many interesting points in dietetics. Hundreds of questions of interpretation are arising which may be illustrated by the typical one regarding "Java" coffee, treated editorially in *The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal* (New York, March). What the trade calls "Java," we are informed by this paper, is not coffee grown in the island of that name, but is any one of certain grades of mild coffees produced in different countries. It says:

"If the use of the word 'Java' is forbidden except for the coffees grown on the island of Java, the retail grocer will be under the necessity of keeping in stock numerous kinds of other mild grades which he will have to offer under their true names of origin. To illustrate: A customer asks for a pound of Java coffee. As the island of Java does not yield more than a comparatively small proportion of the demand for the so-called Java, the United States would have to import much more largely from Java, thus creating a great competition with Europe, and the result would be a very heavy increase in price of the real Java.

"The grocer may recommend to his customer other mild coffees, but, according to the Federal Pure Food Law, he would be compelled to designate them as Central America, Caracas, Maracaibo, Bogota, Liberian, Surinam, Sumatra (known as Padang), Macassar, etc., and ask which coffee was desired. One can readily imagine the state of mind of the average purchaser of a pound

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of coffee. He would be completely bewildered; in short, the retail-grocery business would become thoroughly disorganized. As, with the exception of some brands of Brazil coffees, very little is put up in small packages, it would be impracticable to brand the purchases of the consumer with the names of the countries of production. The same would largely apply to teas, also seldom sold in small packages with brands. Private blends, of which almost every retailer has several, could not be sold unless the component grades were named, generally nicknamed, to the public. . . . . .

"For the Netherland East Indies, especially for Java, it would be of great advantage if the Pure Food Law would prohibit the sale of any coffee as Java unless produced on that island. The demand for 'Java' is so great that consumers who insist on the real article would undoubtedly have to pay increasing prices, because the world's consumption of coffee offered for sale as Java is so large that the crops of the entire island of Java would not suffice were all the governments of the consuming countries to condition that only the real Java should be sold under that name."

ODOR OF METALS.

MOST metals give off characteristic odors, but curiously enough these do not seem to be the odors of the metals themselves; that is, they do not consist of part of the actual metallic substance thrown off in a finely divided state. This seems to be proved by the recent researches of C. Gruhn, of Berlin. He found that altho the smell of cold metal is very slight, it becomes strong and easily recognized when the metal is heated. What then happens, as described in a discussion of Gruhn's results in *The Scientific American* (New York, February 16), is as follows:

"If a piece of metal be heated during some length of time (about an hour), its temperature being kept constant, it at first gives out a very strong smell, which, however, gradually decreases in intensity, until it is just equivalent to the smell given out in the cold state. If, however, the heating be discontinued and the metal cooled, it no longer shows the least trace of smell. Another heating effected immediately afterward will produce only a feeble smell; the metal thus appears to have become well-nigh exhausted.

"If the same increase in temperature be imparted to another sample of the same metal, the stronger effects of the fresh metal become specially striking. These phenomena always occur in exactly the same manner.

"Gruhn infers that the matter vaporized during the heating is not identical with the metal itself. In fact, it would be difficult to understand why the vaporization of the metal should eventually cease in the case of a prolonged heating. It certainly could be objected that a prolonged heating would result in the production of an oxid layer at the surface of the metal, putting an end to vaporization. The experiments described, however, show that a layer of oxid in no way interferes with the emission of smell from a heated metal."

What, then, is the cause of the odor? The experimenter believes it to be an "emanation" precisely similar in constitution to the celebrated product of radium. The writer says:

"From these experiments Herr Gruhn draws the conclusion that the metal continually gives out an emanation of gaseous matter, composed, not of atoms of the metal, but rather of a product of transformation from these atoms. The metal possesses the power of storing this odorous matter in the same way as carbonic acid is stored in water. To each given temperature corresponds a maximum amount of odorous matter which the metal is capable of retaining. The metal thus becomes saturated. A voluntary prolonged cooling should accordingly result in a more copious accumulation of odorous matter in the metal. This is really borne out by Herr Gruhn's experiments.

"The experimenter has finally succeeded in separating and isolating in a vessel the odor given out from a metal, which thus behaves in exactly the same way as the emanations of radioactive bodies

"The odoriferous phenomena described are probably not characteristic of metals only, but are shared by all bodies, and, being perfectly analogous to radioactive phenomena, point to the existence of some universal law. . . . . .

"The various radioactive emanations have been found . . . to undergo multiple conversions, eventually passing into a stable condition, as illustrated by the chain of conversions leading from radium to helium. In view of the universal analogies exhibited by the laws of nature, the odors of metals are likely to pass through a similar series of transformations as radioactive emanations. There is no reason for supposing that the electroscope, which has rendered such excellent service in detecting radioactive substances, will suffice for perceiving all emanations that may be discovered in the future. It will rather be the task of science to look for ever-new reagents enlarging our perceptive faculties."

STEEL TIES AND RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

THE impression, fostered by an official report, that the steel ties in use on certain parts of the Pennsylvania Railroad were responsible for a recent derailment on that road, is regarded by *Engineering News* (New York, March 14) as unfortunate, and as likely, if generally accepted, to retard the progress of railway development. This paper says editorially:

"It is admitted that the steel ties had nothing to do with *causing* the derailment. As to the exprest opinion that less injury to the track would have resulted if wooden ties had been in use, it is important to observe that this is nothing more than opinion, and that opinion on the subject of possible relative damage in railway accidents is of little or no value.

"The results of railway accidents follow no laws. In one case a derailed car may run along the track and do little damage, while in another case, under apparently precisely similar conditions, it will tear up the track and smash the ties, or perhaps break spikes and splice-bolts, for a considerable distance. Yet upon the mere suppositional opinion that the damage to the track was more severe than would have been the case with wooden ties, the committee recommended the removal of the steel ties. The general impression was thus created—and this is the unfortunate part of the matter—that steel ties make railway track less safe for high-speed traffic. In view of the fact that the steel tie has been struggling hard for recognition in this country, after the experience with it in Europe has been very satisfactory, and in view of the great importance of developing useful substitutes for the conventional wooden tie, this erroneous impression threatens to work injury to a promising technical development in railway practise.

"A matter more easily overlooked than the suppositional nature of the opinion that less damage would have resulted on a wood-tie track, is the fact that the recommendation to remove the steel ties does not logically follow from the opinion. The function of track is to carry trains safely on the rails, not to possess maximum resistance to the impact of derailed trains. If track composed of rails bolted to ties (as with steel ties) is superior to track with rails spiked to wooden ties—as may perhaps be found to be the case with proper design and construction—it is questionable whether possible liability of greater injury to the steel-tie track in case of derailment would be a good argument against its use."

Origin of Comets.—That comets are not visitants from another celestial system but have an origin similar to that of the minor planets, belonging, in short, to the same family, is asserted by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 19). He says:

"It is becoming more and more improbable that comets originate outside of our own system, in spite of the opinion to this effect so frequently stated. We are finding greater and greater resemblances between comets and the asteroids or small planets between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. In any case neither the form nor the eccentricity of the cometary orbits, compared with those of the planets, distinguishes absolutely between them, for we pass without sudden transition from one type to the other.

"J. Mascart, in a work on the planetoids, inquires whether some of these may not be fragments of a single disintegrated planet. In the case of comets, the question has gone somewhat further; H. Kreutz has discovered that a certain number surely belong to a single body that once broke in pieces. . . . There are thus cometary systems resulting from the segmentation of primitive comets, scattering more and more along their orbit and finally completely breaking up. This is what must have happened to Brooks's

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comet, which finishes one of its revolutions in seven years. At its first appearance, in 1889, it was accompanied by four secondary comets. It was calculated, at that time, that on July 19, 1886, the comet had almost touched the surface of the huge planet Jupiter, and it was probably in this perilous friction that its four satellites were detached from it. On its return again in 1896 these companions had disappeared; it is quite possible that they had become shattered into swarms of meteors, as has already happened to numerous comets." — *Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

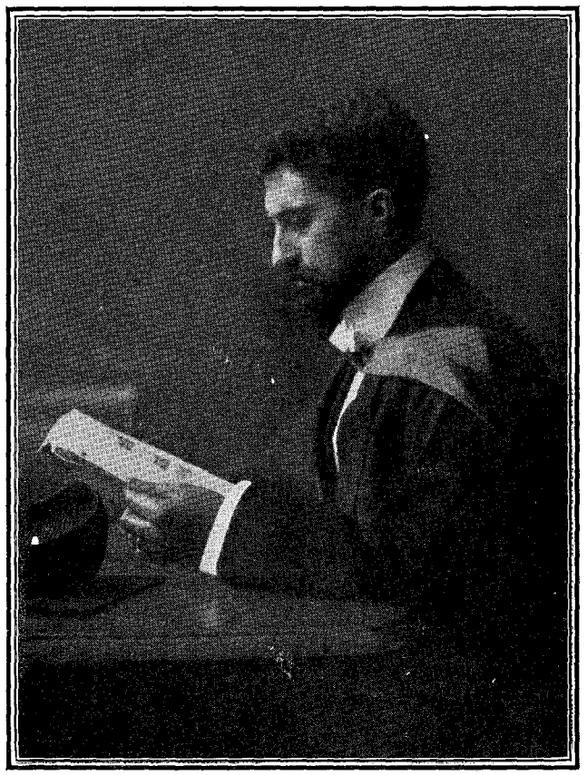
HOW WORRY MAY DRIVE ONE CRAZY.

MAY worry cause insanity? Not directly, we are told by Dr. C. W. Saleeby in *The Canadian Magazine* (March), but it often does so indirectly—by what means, he proceeds to explain. According to the writer, an utterly false notion of insanity still prevails, even among highly educated people. He says:

"The public has yet to learn the paradox that mental disease is physical disease. The causes that produce physical disease in stomach, or lung, or heart may produce physical disease in the brain, and the expression of that physical disease is mental disease or insanity. The overwhelming majority of cases of insanity depend absolutely upon material changes in the brain due to the circulation of some poison or other in the blood. Of these poisons the most important is alcohol—which, following an old teacher of mine, I have elsewhere called the toxin of the yeast plant. Scarcely less effective are the poisons or toxins produced by many other forms of lowly plant life which we know as bacteria. These poisons produce physical changes in the brain upon which the insanity depends. The doctrine that worry, as such, can produce mental disease is unintelligible to any one acquainted with these matters.

"Nevertheless, we can state the facts in a more rational form. We begin by reiterating that, contrary to opinion, overwork, as such, can not cause insanity, but can do so only by first causing worry. We must then proceed to say that worry, as such, can not be conceived to cause insanity, and, in point of fact, does not cause insanity. (I am now using the word in its common sense, to indicate the really grave forms of mental disease.) But worry has its ways and means by which it can and does cause insanity; they are only too easily enumerated, and only too abundantly illustrated in common experience. In the first place, worry is a potent cause of insanity because it leads to the use of drugs, and especially alcohol. . . . Alcohol stands out far beyond any other one factor as a cause of insanity, and worry is responsible for an enormous amount of drinking. Indirectly, then, worry is a terribly common cause of insanity, and any success that may conceivably attend our study of it will be, in its measure, success in attacking one of the most appalling problems of our civilization.

"Again, worry is a most potent foe of sleep, and lack of sleep is a most potent foe of sanity. I am sometimes inclined to think that the importance of sleep in preserving the mental health has been exaggerated by some writers. We know that before an attack of acute mania, only too often resulting in murder and suicide, a man commonly passes several sleepless nights. The sleeplessness is not a cause of his madness, however, but an early symptom of it. I am, indeed, inclined to think that physical health suffers more than mental health from lack of sleep, as such, but if the lack of sleep depends upon worry, and, still more, if drugs are resorted to in order that sleep may be obtained, the cause of the worry not being removed, then certainly we have a potent factor in the production of insanity. Tho lack of sleep in itself is insufficient, I believe, to cause insanity—as is surely proved by the countless bad sleepers who do not lose their mental health—yet it is certainly a most important contributory factor in the production of insanity, in that it makes the brain far more susceptible than it would otherwise be to the action of such poisons as may beset it. In a word, it lowers brain resistiveness. The use of alcohol and other drugs, then, and interference with sleep, constitute most frequent and effective means by which worry leads to mental disease of the graver kinds."



DR. C. W. SALEEBY.

"The use of alcohol and other drugs," he says, "and interference with sleep, constitute most frequent and effective means by which worry leads to mental disease of the graver kinds."

WOODEN WATER-MAINS.

THE use of wood for water-pipes is increasing in the West, and is said to present many advantages. Pipes made of bored logs were used long ago, but modern wooden pipe, built of staves fastened end to end by metallic clips, was introduced in Denver about 1882. Says Andrew Swickard, writing in *The California Journal of Technology*:

"Wood pipe is, as a general thing, much cheaper and more economical than riveted steel pipe. Where the pipe is to be subjected to a comparatively high pressure (say 250 feet head or over) it might be cheaper to build of steel. There are so many variable elements due to locality that enter into the cost of pipe that it is difficult to make comparisons. As a general thing, wood pipe is from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than riveted steel.

"The interior of a wooden pipe will not deteriorate as does that of an iron pipe. From the standpoint of steady capacity the wood is far superior to iron. Not many careful experiments have been made on the flow in wooden pipe. The results are not materially better than those obtained by experiments on the flow in new, smooth iron pipe.

"The comparatively early deterioration of two or three existing pipe-lines has been used as a premise for arriving at the conclusion that wooden pipe is a failure. Where there is one pipe-line that has been a partial failure (there are no absolute failures) there are dozens that are giving the utmost satisfaction. Each partial failure has been due to local causes which might have been avoided if they had been understood. It is well known that iron pipe gives under some conditions the greatest satisfaction, while under others it is very unsatisfactory.

"The use of wood pipe has been greatly extended in recent years. A number of long lines have been built in the East during the past two years. It is even attracting attention in Europe. The use of wooden pipe, on a large scale, was decidedly a Western innovation. After a demonstration of its worth it has found favor with the engineers of the East. At least in one case, wood pipe has been favorably considered by conservative English engineers. This is in connection with a large water project in India. Recently a number of inquiries have come from Japan for detailed information relative to design and cost, and even Siberia is getting into line. Up to the present time, installations have been made in America, from Alaska to Peru, inclusive. Time has proven its worth, and, under certain necessary limitations, a more extensive general use is assured."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RESURGENCE OF BELIEF IN IMMORTALITY.

THE drift of intellectual opinion during the last two decades has been toward belief in immortality. William North Rice, professor of geology in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., thus expresses his opinion in a symposium to be found in *The Homiletic Review* (New York, March). Apart from faith in the Christian revelation, Professor Rice thinks that "the chief ground for belief in immortality is found in our sense of the worth of human nature." While there is nothing about the brute which seems to deserve immortality, he avers, "the limitless capacity for intellectual and spiritual growth which belongs to human nature seems to justify a demand" for it. The development of scientific thought in the mid-nineteenth century resulted in an agnostic position, the change from which is exprest in this way:

"The general acceptance of a belief in organic evolution brought in a tendency to emphasize in thought those phases of human nature and life which are common to man and other animals, and to ignore those phases which are peculiar to man. Since the origin of man was the same as that of other animals, many people naturally jumped to the conclusion that man is nothing but an animal, and that any claim to the possession of any attributes or the expectation of any destiny different from those of other animals must be an illusion. From this tendency of thought there has certainly been a reaction. It is not a reaction from the belief in organic evolution, but a reaction from some of the crude and hasty corollaries drawn from that belief. We are coming to see that, tho man originated by a process of evolution, like a dog or an ape, he has somehow come to be a very different thing from a dog or an ape; and, because he is a very different being in capacity and achievement and aspiration from even the highest of the brutes, he is entitled to hope for a more exalted destiny."

Another contributor to the symposium, Dr. Samuel McComb, of Cambridge, Mass., sees in the modern attitude toward belief in a future life, not "dogmatic denial," but a "wishful and painful doubt." The church, he thinks, is to some extent responsible for this state of things. "The sensuous imagery in which traditionalism has clothed the great hope, and the elaborate eschatological programs of the popular theology, have provoked a skeptical reaction." "Then again modern knowledge finds such richness, such a fulness of interests, in the phenomenal world that it has no mind for the ultimate mysteries of the whence and the whither of existence." The materialist, the pantheist, and the pessimist have foreclosed the discussion; for them immortality is impossible. But Dr. McComb provides us with a positive view of the question, in which he practically coincides with Professor Rice. To quote:

"Faith in a future life, or at least such a faith as has an ennobling influence on our present existence, can be reached only through a prior faith in the rational and ethical character of God and of the system of things which he has called into being. And this, it seems to me, is the great contribution which Christ has made to our belief. . . . In pre-Christian ages the argument from conscience was keenly debated; at most it raised a presumption and kept alive in the human heart the splendid peradventure. Now Christ confirms the vaticinations of our moral nature by unveiling God as a father whose essence is self-sacrificing love, and by relating man to the God he has thus unveiled. A being so akin to God is worthy of an immortal future. Nay, more; whatever theory we may hold of the resurrection, one thing is certain, as Harnack says, 'From Christ's grave has sprung the indestructible faith in the overthrow of death and in an eternal life.' Men have felt that were such a life as his permanently crusht beneath the heel of death the world would be for us, to use Hume's phrase, 'a riddle, an enigma, an inexplicable mystery.'"

Prof. James H. Hyslop, of New York, president of the American Society of Psychic Research, thinks that "for the classes outside of those interested in psychic research the belief has lost ground immensely." With the classes interested "there is some tendency to revive" it, he avers, and "with multitudes it has created a strong expectation that the old belief may turn out true." Further:

"In a matter of numbers, therefore, among the general public I think it might safely be said that the belief is beginning to grow in strength. But among the scientific classes it has not so grown, and in these democratic times it will not grow among the aristocratic people until the others make it respectable to do so. This class never has any courage or missionary purposes, and leaves to the common people all the initiative for every single feature of progress. They have become the intellectuals and are skeptical of all religious beliefs until those on whose economic services they prey have become the atheistic class. Whether the belief can be rescued or not will depend on the seriousness with which science can investigate the problem."

NON-SEMITIC ORIGIN OF HEBREW CIVILIZATION.

OLD Hebrew institutions, it now appears, are not of pure Semitic origin, but can be traced back to the civilization of a race which previously inhabited the Mesopotamian valley. This race were the Sumerians, says Edgar James Banks, Ph.D., in *The Sunday-School Times* (Philadelphia). He bases his conclusion, not upon philological evidences solely, but upon the results of recent excavations at Bismya, in Mesopotamia. In the first place he states the question as follows:

"This question, if to many it may seem trifling, is one of extreme importance to the Biblical and historical student. It asks if the Semites, the people from whom the Hebrews, Phenicians, Arabs, and kindred tribes descended, were the primitive people of Mesopotamia, or if, like the wild hordes of Central Asia, which from time to time have left their homes, wandered westward, conquering the civilized nations and absorbing their civilization, so at some early time a tribe of barbarian Semites entered the Babylonian plain, conquered the cities of the Sumerians, occupied them, and adopted their civilization, their religion, and their written language as their own. It asks if the old Hebrew institutions are of pure Semitic origin, or if they may be traced back to the civilization of the non-Semitic Sumerians."

Without repeating the philological arguments, "the importance of which has been greatly exaggerated," which support his contention, he declares that the discoveries at Bismya "unmistakably point to the Semites as a people quite distinct in language, in art, and above all in race from the earliest dwellers of Mesopotamia." The first link in the evidence shows the existence of remains of high artistic value, marked by inscriptions in cuneiform of a type quite distinct from that of the Babylonians and Assyrians. These he describes as follows:

"In one of the upper strata [of the temple mound at Bismya] dating approximately from 4500 B.C., was the foundation of a large temple in connection of which were discovered marble statues, entire and fragmentary, bronze and marble tablets, vases bearing the votive inscriptions of unknown kings, and others engraved or inlaid with ivory and bright stones, and in fact objects which mark that period as one of an advancement in art unsurpassed or unequaled before the close of the late Babylonian empire. The inscriptions, which were found in abundance, were all in the Sumerian language; not one was in Semitic."

"Still stronger evidence" he finds in the following discoveries:

"At Telloh and elsewhere a number of statues, or the heads of statues, of various stones and sizes, have been discovered; upon many of them are inscriptions in the purest Sumerian, and other inscriptions found in connection with the statues are also in Sumerian, and the bricks are plano-convex. The heads of these statues are all of one type; the face is round, and both it and the head are shaved. The nose is short, suggestive of the pug, and the chin is square. In general the type resembles that of the Mongolian far more than the Semitic. Such heads were also

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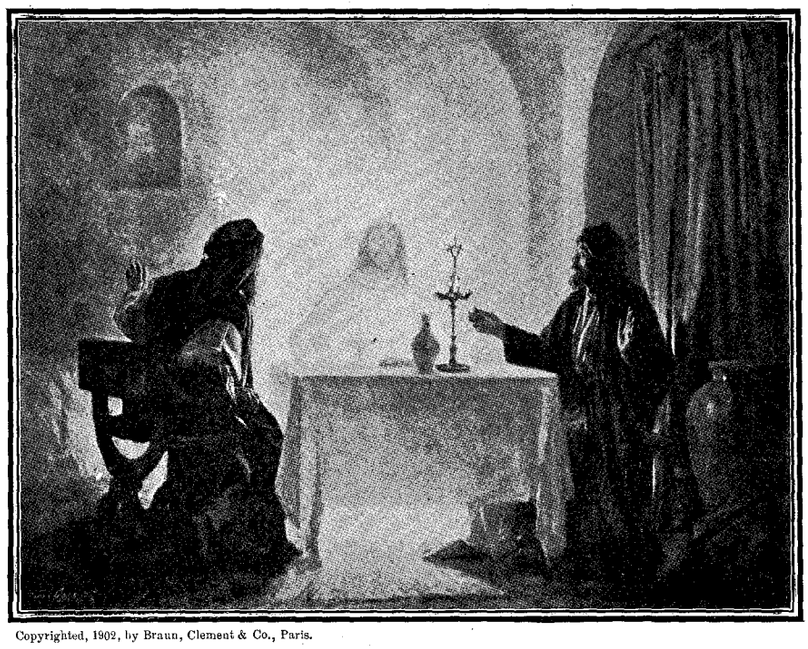
found in connection with the plano-convex brick temple at Bismya."

Further evidence of the Semitic conquest over a previously existing and highly civilized Sumerian race is furnished by sling-stones used in the siege of the city by the Semitic invaders. Dr. Banks on this point writes as follows:

"Along the northwest edge of Bismya, at the base of the old city wall of Sumerian plano-convex bricks, were found thousands of the clay sling-balls which had been employed in the siege of the city. . . . That the sling was not a Sumerian weapon is evidenced by the bas-reliefs from Telloh. There the Sumerians are represented as fighting with spears and shields, and the excavations have shown that they used the bow and arrows. Have we not reason to suppose that the sling-balls are the weapons which the Semites under Sargon employed as they overran Mesopotamia, capturing city after city, enslaving the people, appropriating their wealth and superior civilization, until the country and all in it became their own? If so, the clay sling-balls at the outer base of the Bismya city wall, and the mutilated statues of the Sumerians in the temple, tell of one of the first great battles—the battle which brought the Semites prominently forward into the world's history, and the beginning of that incalculably great influence which the Semites have exerted and still exert upon the entire world."



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"THE SUPPER AT EMMAUS."

From a painting by Eugène Girardet.

DOWIE'S SANITY.

THE extraordinary career of John Alexander Dowie, which has recently ended, seems to at least one expert to point to the fact that he belonged in the class of the mentally unbalanced known as paranœacs. This conclusion is reached by Dr. James M. Buckley, of *The Christian Advocate* (New York), who has given a great deal of attention to the study of forms of religious mania. He doubts whether Dowie "was irresponsibly insane until within a year or two years." In 1901 Dr. Buckley made several visits to Dowie's institution, and analyzed him in *The Christian Advocate* (New York, May 30, 1901). He wrote the following by way of prediction of Dowie's future course:

"A fanatic may be sincere when he sets out to found a sect on distorted, exaggerated, or adulterated truth, or on unmixt error; but should he live some years the course he pursues and the changes in his aims and spirit, under the influence of persecution or prosperity, or of their joint effect, will make it possible to discern whether his eccentricities spring from a lack of intellectual integrity or from a deficiency of moral integrity. In some instances lack of intellectual integrity may have caused his original subjection to superstition, and in such a case later he may be guilty of gross impropriety without total loss of moral integrity or conscious sincerity. If of a fiery temperament he is more liable to reach a state in which he can oscillate from fanaticism into fraud and back again; and in the absence of self-examination, and not always when he attempts that, fail to perceive his change."

Dowie was then sixty-four years old. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and had emigrated to Australia, where he became a Congregational minister. In 1878 he announced his peculiar views of healing, which were, as stated by Dr. Buckley, "that all disease comes from the devil, and that Christ came to destroy the works of the devil; and if Christian people had the faith of the early disciples, by the laying on of hands they could do everything at the present time that was done by Christ and his apostles." In 1878 he cut loose from all denominational affiliations. For ten years he remained in Melbourne, where he "claimed his power was tremendous." In 1890, "increasing in conceit, he concluded that he would convert Great Britain to his ideas," and started for that country by way of California. Being short of funds when he landed in the latter place, he began to work among the Methodist churches there and continued until his arrogance caused his repudiation. His greatest power began in Chicago in 1893. His course subsequent to these events is thus sketched by Dr. Buckley:

"By 1895 a determined attempt was made to expel him from the city. He was arrested more than one hundred times for violating the city ordinances in regard to the care of the sick. He had money enough to secure legal counsel in abundance, and it was impossible to drive him out by law. To protect himself from mobs he organized the Zion Bodyguard.

"On Washington's birthday, 1896, he organized the 'Christian Catholic Church in Zion.' Zion City was established in the fall of 1899. In less than fifteen months it had ten thousand inhabitants. He set up lace-making, brick-making, box-making, candy-making, preserve-making, and dealt in everything else that man requires except 'pork, tobacco, and alcohol.' All who joined the church and lived in the city had to take an oath to obey Dowie in any and every capacity."

In 1901 he announced himself as Elijah the Prophet, who appeared first as Elijah himself, and second as John the Baptist, "and now comes in me, the restorer of all things. I combine in myself the attributes of prophet, preacher, and ruler over men." Three thousand persons, it is said, "rose to their feet and greeted this declaration with every manifestation of confidence and delight." Dr. Buckley refers to the "grandeur of his schemes as 'suggesting paresis,'" but thinks that "this claim of Elijah seems more like paranœa, systematized delusions compatible with general mental and physical health." He comments further:

"In *general paresis* a man sinks into total imbecility, and usually dies in from three to five years; in *paranœa* he may live on for many years. This disease is almost what was long popularly called *monomania*. . . . Such paranœacs are often able to carry on business."

In the financial aspects of the case, continues the writer, "'Elijah' Dowie is worthy of comparison with Mrs. Eddy, William

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Lillie, the astrologer; Henry Slade, the spiritualist; and Brigham Young, the Mormon." In 1902 Dr. Buckley wrote in *The Century Magazine* a paragraph which he now quotes in *The Christian Advocate*, giving the "probable genesis of the Dowie" as he appeared at that time. We quote:

"The probable genesis of the Dowie of to-day is this: Beginning his public career with the sincerity and simplicity of the ordinary Christian, he passed into fanaticism, made claims which he believed, but, confronted with failures, he sophisticated his conscience and reason to explain them. Lured by ambition, self-confidence, and love of power into great enterprises which made large sums of money necessary to him, he was obliged to manipulate men, and his shrewdness became cunning."

Dowie's visit to New York "was a most pitiable exhibition of his rapidly accelerating decline, and it gave it a great impulse." Saying this Dr. Buckley continues:

"California had treated him as the whale treated Jonah; Chicago had raged at him; but New York laughed at him. A more extraordinary overthrow can not be imagined. He abused his father and the memory of his mother by a falsehood which made it impossible for the father to regard him otherwise than as a lunatic. His *morale* declined. His wife and son forsook him. Schemes that involved immorality were flitting to and fro in his mind."

Conditions of which Dowieism is only a special case are commented upon by *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (Boston) in the following:

"Queer sects and cults in America find more fertile soil in which to grow than in any other civilized country. Whether because there is more credulity here, or more money, or both, or whether our conditions are calculated to develop more skilful religious promoters, the fact remains that business enterprises have been launched in nearly every section of the country which promise great gains of some sort to those who invest in them, enterprises in which God is proclaimed as the chief partner, and self-appointed officers direct the business and control the funds. The gains to the members of these enterprises are mostly promises of future blessedness, while the gains to the promoters are the cold cash they gather in and the implicit obedience of those who give it. The way in which these American vagaries are regarded by people in other countries is illustrated by an article in the London *Mail* describing a number of these enterprises. The career of Dowie is reviewed, and of the fifteen years of his Zion City. Then comes Sandford with his Beulah Hill. The Holy Rollers, Flying Rollers, Golden Rulers, and Holy Jumpers are sketched, and several other sects which have hardly more than a local reputation. The list, however, is far from complete. Schlatters, Schweinfurths, and a number of other modern Christs are left out of the account. Even Joseph Smith and the Mormon Church are not mentioned. It is intimated that Mrs. Eddy and her great scheme are coming to an end. We can hardly venture to argue against the assertion of the London *Mail* that the people of the United States, 'otherwise the shrewdest business people on earth, are easily the most gullible of all when it comes to freak supernaturalism.'"

Antisocialistic "Dont's."—That the teachings of Christ and the Bible, if carried out logically, make for Socialism, Mr. T. H. B. Bodenhamer has tried to impress in a series of ironic "dont's." They are printed in *The Christian Socialist* (Chicago, March 15) and run as follows:

"If you don't want Socialism, quit professing to believe in the 'Golden Rule' as a rule of life.

"If you don't want Socialism, do not follow Christ, who said, 'Love one another as I have loved you.'

"If you don't want Socialism, quit repeating the beatitudes, which teach 'the meek shall inherit the earth.'

"If you don't want Socialism, disagree with Paul, who said, 'If a man will not labor, neither let him eat.'

"If you don't want Socialism, quit praying 'Thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven.'

"If you don't want Socialism, repudiate Christ's teaching, 'He that would be great among you let him be your servant.'

"If you don't want Socialism, quit advocating 'the universal Fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man.'

"If you don't want Socialism, quit preaching justice to all men, and preach special privileges for the rich and oppression for the poor.

"If you don't want Socialism, renounce Christ's teaching on wealth, 'How hardly shall they that have riches enter into the kingdom of heaven.'

"If you don't want Socialism, repudiate Christ's teaching on war; for if you do have Socialism the prophecy of Isaiah will be fulfilled, 'They shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.'

"If you don't want Socialism, you will have to repudiate Christ and the Bible; for the observance of their fundamental teachings will make Socialism inevitable. Perhaps that is the reason your church is not succeeding any better; it has repudiated Christ for capitalism."

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE AMONG SOUTHERN COLLEGE STUDENTS.

PROF. W. L. PHELPS'S allegation, noticed in our issue for February 9, that college students have an ignorance of the Bible that is "universal, profound, and complete," is disputed by Dr. C. Alphonso Smith, of Chapel Hill, N. C., after making a test of the students in the University of North Carolina. Dr. Smith writes in *The Christian Observer* (Louisville):

"I submitted the following exercise without warning to two sections of the freshman class, each section numbering twenty-five, and to another class numbering fifty and composed of juniors and seniors:

"'Tell briefly the story of (*a*) Adam, Eve, and the Garden of Eden, (*b*) Noah, (*c*) Samson, (*d*) David and Goliath, (*e*) Moses and Pharaoh.'

"These are the characters, it will be observed, selected by Professor Phelps as a test. The results were an overwhelming disproof of Professor Phelps's statement. Only twenty minutes were allowed to the students, but the hundred papers handed in showed beyond question that each of the Bible names written on the blackboard suggested a definite idea and a definite group of associations. No student missed as many as two of the questions, and only three missed one. I hazard nothing in saying that the Bible is the only monument of literature, ancient or modern, on which the same number of students would have exhibited so large a fund of general knowledge."

This result, Dr. Smith believes, is due to the Sunday-school more than to any other single agency, for the "Sunday-school has in the Southern States a reach and influence which Professor Phelps leaves entirely out of account." He adds:

"My own observation leads me to the belief that the current ignorance of the Bible among college students is not an ignorance of 'supposedly familiar stories of the Old Testament' or of the New Testament; nor is it an ignorance primarily of Bible doctrine or of Bible sanctions. It is an ignorance (1) of Bible history as a continuous whole, (2) of Bible geography, (3) of the distinctive types of Bible literature, and (4) of the books of the Bible as units. The Sunday-school of the future will devote not less attention to the former things, but more attention to the latter things."

A CONFERENCE between the President and a committee of Protestant pastors of New York was recently held at the White House to discuss methods of reawakening religious interest in New York. At this conference it was acknowledged that "there are fewer Protestant churches in New York than there were six years ago, altho it was confest that there were six more Catholic churches and eighteen more synagogs." Commenting on this state of affairs the Kansas City *Journal* says: "There may be a sound and unalarming reason why the Protestant churches in New York are not progressing at the rate expected of them. In the first place, New York contains a greater per cent of Hebrews than any other city in America, and a majority of the immigrants who enter the port of that city are Hebrews or Catholics. This accounts to some extent for the eighteen new synagogs and the six more Catholic churches. Americans are not flocking to New York to reside. Many settle in the environs and do business in New York, but are not residents of that city. Most of the immigrants find places on Manhattan Island, where they dwell. Another important factor that must be considered is the tendency of Protestant churches in New York and other large cities to contentment within the bounds of limited activity. While the Catholic and Hebrew clergy are constantly seeking extension and additional influence in the scope of their efforts, many Protestant pastors devote themselves to congregational work."

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LETTERS AND ART.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

IN the death of Mr. Aldrich passes the "most exquisite of our literary craftsmen." This phrase of Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman is seen quoted or paraphrased in nearly all the notices called forth by the event. None of our poets, says Mr. Ferris Greenslet in the New York *Evening Post*, "is more likely to create an abiding impression of individuality," despite the "polish which so often makes for impersonality." He belonged by native right to the New-England school, but he displayed a marked contrast to Lowell and Longfellow and even Holmes. "His style might best be described, perhaps, as a combination of Lowell and Lafcadio Hearn," remarks the New York *Evening Post* editorially, with this pregnant addition: "He escaped the undisciplined facility that mars so much of the New-Englander." From the Springfield *Republican* we quote the following brief account of his career:

"Thomas Bailey Aldrich was born in Portsmouth, the one seaport of New Hampshire, November 11, 1836, and thus was but a little way along in his seventy-first year. He spent some years as a child in Louisiana, whither his parents removed, but he returned to his native town for his education. He was to have gone to Harvard, but his father failed in business, and Aldrich went into an uncle's counting-room in New York. While thus employed he contributed to *Putnam's Monthly*, *The Knickerbocker*, and other magazines, and presently he became a reader for a publishing-house. He published in 1855 'The Bells: A Collection of Chimes,' and in 1856 'The Ballad of Babie Bell, and Other Poems,' before he was twenty years old. The titular poem of this book has always been in popular favor. Aldrich was employed on the staff of the New York *Mirror*, N. P. Willis's *Home Journal*, and other periodicals; and in 1860 essayed the enterprise of independent writing, contributing to *The Atlantic Monthly;* and in 1870 becoming editor of that admirable literary weekly, *Every Saturday*, published in Boston, which only lived four years, tho it well deserved a long life. He succeeded Mr. Howells as editor of *The Atlantic* in 1881, and it is noteworthy that both Mr. Howells and Mr. Aldrich were given the honorary LL.D. degree by Yale College in the same year. . . . He closed this work in 1890."

Under Aldrich, says Mr. Greenslet, "*The Atlantic* won its international reputation as being, in the phrase of an English review, the best-edited magazine in the English language."

In personality he is described as refined, fastidious, avoiding publicity with an aristocratic aloofness, cultivating distinction; but genial and witty to an extent that led Mark Twain to say:

"Aldrich has never had his peer for prompt and pithy and witty and humorous sayings. None has equaled him, certainly none has surpassed him, in the felicity of phrasing with which he clothed these children of his fancy. Aldrich was always brilliant, he couldn't help it; he is a fire-opal set round with rose diamonds; when he is not speaking, you know that his dainty fancies are twinkling and glimmering around him; when he speaks, the diamonds flash."

"It was Mr. Aldrich's greatest grief, in a life not without sharp, wearing literary defeat and disappointment, notwithstanding his long career of worldly success," writes Mr. E. H. Clement in the Boston *Transcript*, "that he never could write a successful acting drama for the stage." How he was affected by the verdict of New York on his "Judith of Bethulia," produced by Miss Nance O'Neil, is told in these words:

"It was the belief of the author that the dire failure of this remarkable artist in tragedy with the New York public (with its disastrous results upon Mr. Aldrich's dramatic ambitions) was the direct work of a conspiracy between the theatrical trust and the dramatic critics of the New York press. The burning indignation with which this long-time literary pet of New York, both in society and in Bohemia, returned from the metropolis after this extraordinary treatment of perhaps the most powerful tragic actress of the American stage, was frankly exprest to more than one literary friend here. He had a right to hope, with his high ambitions, his methodical industry, and his marvelous ingenuity of invention, together with his ripened powers and mental growth under all manner of experiences in the life of the great world, for some such distinction as has been won on the stage by the great Parisian *littérateurs*, by Sudermann and Hauptmann in Germany, and Ibsen in Scandinavia."

From Mr. Greenslet's article in *The Evening Post* we quote the following general estimate:

"One has only to take up the volume of 'Songs and Sonnets,' which represents his own last selection and arrangement of his work, to find qualities of romance, of imaginative strength, of wistful humanity that blend in an impression of uncommon range and vitality. Take such pieces as 'On an Intaglio Head of Minerva,' 'The Rose,' 'Palabras Cariñosas,' with their exquisite half-playful sentiment, their last felicity of expression; take the noble elegiac strain of 'Sargent's Portrait of Edwin Booth at the Players,' and 'Tennyson'; take such haunting and poignant bits of *frisson* as 'Identity' and 'The One White Rose'; take the perfect sonnet 'Sleep,' and 'Fredericksburg,' with its quiet beautiful beginning, its tragic and tremendous climax, and you have a group of poems, representative rather than exceptional, that is as likely to last as anything that American literature has to show. Turn from them to anything save the very best of Longfellow's or Lowell's, to Whitman's Titanic mouthings, to the average characteristic piece of Emerson or Poe; you find, perhaps, an ampler air, a deeper note, but you find also passages of surplusage and moments of languor. None of our poets has his precious cargo so neatly stowed for the voyage down the years as Aldrich. . . .

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ONE OF THE LAST PORTRAITS OF THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

"Perhaps no other American poet," remarks a critic, "has been so truly the lapidary as he, making his fancies or feelings into verse so perfect that it was almost a pain to read it and feel that all this must end when Aldrich let fall his pen."

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Abstractions and other men's ideas had little interest for him. He never exprest anything but himself, and he knew well when to leave a bit of the rough block on the polished surface, when to break the smooth lapse of his verse with the frank and unpremeditated line. It is hard to think of any name in our annals that at once suggests a quality of poetic pleasure so fine, so constant, and so individual as the name of 'Aldrich.'"

HENRY JAMES, THE LAST OF THE NEW-ENGLAND DECADENTS.

LITERARY decadence has been seen in many phases of European literature, but never before, we believe, has the term been applied to the New-England school of writers—Longfellow, Hawthorne, Lowell. In showing how these writers produced a literature, having "nothing in common with Benjamin Franklin," Mr. Edward Wright, an English critic, classifies them as decadents because they were the embodiment of a "movement of extreme reaction against the practical and democratic genius of their race." The direction they took was toward cosmopolitanism and the psychological treatment of puritanism. "By erecting everything mean and common around them into 'a precious principle of reaction'—to use a happy phrase of Mr. James—they elaborated an incomparable literature of exasperation," says Mr. Wright. But their ore was soon exhausted. Going further into the analysis of the early New-England school, Mr. Wright has this to say in *The Academy* (London, March 2):

"There was a sincerity in their wilfulness that no European school of decadents has been able to attain. Oppressed by the triviality, the commonness, and the coarseness of the American spirit, they cultivated to perfection the qualities of subtlety, strangeness, and exquisite morbidity. Their art was, indeed, an efflorescence upon the bloom of decay. The hard and colorless puritanism of America acquired in its dissolution a soft and delicate iridescence, and out of this the writers of the New-England school formed a novel sort of romantic art of an eerie and yet charming beauty. But extraordinary as their work was in quality, in matter and construction it was slight and disconnected. It would have shone in a happy and peculiar light in a land of ancient culture, as an ornament upon the solid mass of older literature. In America, it only dazzled and misled the men of the next generation. Its defect was that it was the consummation of a movement of extreme reaction, and, as such, admitted of no development. It served only to tempt the minds of younger authors into a province of American thought in which no further achievement of high importance could be accomplished. It was useless trying to glean in a scanty field already reaped by novelists of so fine and frugal a genius as Hawthorne and Poe."

Mr. Henry James coming at a later period saw that in "matter of art as well as in matter of religion New-England puritanism was exhausted," continues this critic. On the other hand, such cosmopolitanism as Longfellow and Lowell possest "did not seem to make for great creative power." Mr. James therefore took as his "constructive idea" the combination of the traditions of Poe and Hawthorne with those of Lowell and Longfellow. But the conditions of life after the close of the Civil War contained less of interest for the psychological novelist than there was before it, and in Mr. James "the feeling of exasperation flowered into an almost morbid delicacy of taste." In him, asserts Mr. Wright, "there comes to an end one of the most extraordinary movements in the history of literature." The analysis of his particular case, embodying, as Mr. Wright asserts, "the last great writer of the New-England school," helps us to understand his persistent alienation from his native land. We read:

"As the texture of American society grew coarser and more common, so his sense of the refinements of life became by mere privation subtler and more exquisite. This made him the most fanatic of cosmopolitans, and, at the same time, the most acute and fastidious of students of the rich and complex civilizations of the older world. It was not, however, until he settled in England that the idiosyncrasy of his genius was fully developed. As he himself said of his earlier work, '*c'est proprement écrit*, but it's terribly pale.' In his first attempt to escape from the contagion of the American spirit he defeated himself by going too far in the direction of vague cosmopolitanism. He opened only his senses to the charming impressions of things in Italy and France; he did not elaborate these impressions in his mind to a general criticism of life. The complexion of Continental society was so completely different from the complexion of American society, and his delighted fancy played so entirely on the surface of objects, that his fund of unconscious prejudices was never rudely disturbed. He remained an educated Puritan of the Bostonian type, concealing a real timidity of soul beneath an apparent amiability of taste, and finding a characteristic form of expression for his faint-hearted patriotism and sentimental romanticism in a series of idyllic pictures of the conflict between the complexity and corruption of the Old World and the simplicity and wholesomeness of the New. Such was the character of his literary achievement at the age of forty-five. There can be no doubt that he would have accomplished much better work than this if he had stayed in a state of irritation in New York and Boston until his sense of the wholesomeness of modern American puritanism had grown as quick and keen as his sense of the simplicity of modern American democracy. However, he did the next best thing, and settled in England, where neither puritanism nor democracy of the modern American sort is altogether unknown. Here, amid the general ferment of wild thought and extravagant sentiment of the early 'nineties, he was transformed from a novelist of agreeable talent into a novelist of high genius. At a leap he sprang from a place inferior to that of Trollope to a position equal to that of Stendhal. From the simplest of writers he changed into the most subtle. He acquired at last Hawthorne's and Poe's strange insight into the dark and winding recesses of the human heart and their exquisite sense of the atmosphere and spirit of a place, and with an astonishing originality of method he applied these gifts in the delicate and realistic analysis of the finer issues of modern life."

WHAT TO READ OF RUSKIN.

THE influence of Ruskin in England has entirely shifted its base, we discover from certain declarations in the English literary journals. A generation ago people received most of their instruction in art from his writings; now his influence in that field has become almost *nil*, but his power in other fields has immeasurably increased, as *The Saturday Review* (London, March 2) declares:

"Ruskin to-day is read by millions of English people. He is not read, in the main, for his criticisms of art. He is read rather for his criticism of life, for his ethics, his precepts. He is increasingly read by poor people the absolute working folk. Here is an illustration: The Independent Labor party have been buying his works by five hundred copies at a time from Mr. George Allen, who alone has the right by law to issue the finally revised editions of his books. Ruskin to-day is an immense educating influence among a host of people of all classes at home and in the colonies. We need not here consider whether this influence is good or bad for English people. It exists; and everything points to the conclusion that it will grow more and more powerful."

In consideration of this fact a member of Parliament recently asked if the ministry would consider a bill prohibiting the sale of early and unrevised copies of such works of Ruskin as the "Modern Painters," "Seven Lamps of Architecture," and "The Stones of Venice," upon which the copyright had expired. It was aimed to protect the British public against "misleading and obsolete editions of important ethical and scientific works, such as those of Ruskin and Darwin." There is no doubt that in the tons of cheap books that circulate in America the discredited editions of Ruskin are also to be found. *The Saturday Review* goes on to make clearer the reason why the authoritative and revised editions are to be preferred. Thus:

"The real importance of these books lies in their ethics, in what Ruskin has to say of truth and right, falsehood and wrong. Now unfortunately he often wrote in haste as a young man, wanting

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experience and knowledge. The genius in good measure was there, of course, from the first, but the intellect was unripe, the wisdom unlearnt.

"Hence the early editions were full of grave flaws, and Ruskin is constantly pointing out in the 'Notes' how he blundered in his youthful ignorance and pride; and he tells us what passages we must discount or disregard."

NEW YORK'S TENOR-MADNESS.

NEW YORK is accused of suffering from the disease of tenor-worship. This is defined by *The Evening Post* (New York) as "a popular epidemic resulting in a temporary vitiation of taste, a shifting of the general interest from works of genius to the mere interpreter of anything that pleases." At present the tenor-madness centers about the person of Enrico Caruso, and the idolatry he gives rise to is declared by *The Post* "a menace to the cause of good music in this town." The conditions resulting from ill-advised adulation, even of an admittedly rare and beautiful voice, make the tenor the arbiter of the operatic works the public shall hear. The result is seen as follows:

"Some of the operas favored by him are, no doubt, master-works, but more of them are not; they are feeble, tawdry things, which crowd out other and better works. Carusoism means a distinct decline in the musical standards of the community. 'Does he sing?' is the one question now asked at the box-office; what he sings is a matter of supreme indifference to most. It is a situation in which the tenor is not only king, but tyrant, despotically limiting the repertory to those operas in which he can most effectively show off his personal accomplishments."

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ENRICO CARUSO.

THREE OF

ALESSANDRO BONCI.

NEW YORK'S

Before the present opera season began, it was expected that a war of the tenors would be the most exciting feature of the operatic rivalry. The war did not happen. "Bonci, with all his fine art, did not succeed in arousing the public's enthusiasm to fever heat." There is a lesson to be drawn, thinks *The Evening Post*, from the way the two tenors are regarded:

"The difference between the status of Bonci and that of Caruso is not merely a topic for gossip; it affords insight into the present state of musical culture and the attitude of the public. It is admitted that Bonci is an admirable artist, and that he falls short of Caruso in little but the quality and volume of voice. Must we infer that this difference is really vital, or is the public to blame? No doubt, a full and luscious voice is in itself a thing of beauty and a joy—for some time; but, on the other hand, the public does worship Caruso unduly. He has become a fad, and is overrated. Jean de Reszke also was a fad, but he was not overrated. He could sing Italian rôles almost as enchantingly as Caruso sings them; he could sing—and act—French rôles infinitely better; and he was the greatest interpreter of the Wagner rôles, in which Caruso would appear to about as much advantage as Bars did the other day as his substitute in 'I Pagliacci.' Caruso's art, in a word, is lamentably limited; he is even afraid to sing some of the important Italian rôles—*Manrico*, for instance. Moreover, his voice is not as infallibly beautiful as it was a year or two ago. He is becoming more and more addicted to singing very loudly on the slightest provocation, which is a sure sign of decline; for it is as much easier to sing loudly than softly as it is easier to remain within Caruso's contracted sphere than to display the versatility of a Jean de Reszke."

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JEAN DE RESZKE.

IDOLIZED TENORS.

The Evening Post, leaving the special case that inspires its animadversions, inquires rather curiously why mankind should be inflicted with such a mania, and why it should be confined to tenors. Popular crazes over sopranos have existed, "but they have seldom reached the frenized pitch of tenor-worship." We read further:

"This may be due to the fact that great tenors are much scarcer than great sopranos. One might also attribute the greater ardor of the worship of the Jean de Reszkes, the Carusos, the Alvarys, to the fact that most of the idolaters are women. But here a curious question presents itself: Why is it usually the tenor, hardly

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ever the barytone or the bass, who is worshiped? One would expect women to be most deeply impressed by the manliest voice, and a bass or barytone is more manly than the lyric tenor voice which approximates the feminine alto. To be sure, nothing could be more virile than a robust, dramatic tenor like De Reszke, Tamagno, or Niemann. Probably the composers are largely responsible for the tenor-worship. In Verdi's operas, with hardly an exception, the tenor plays a more important part than the barytone or bass, and the same is true of other opera-writers, Mozart's 'Don Giovanni' being a notable exception. Wagner wrote one opera, 'The Flying Dutchman,' in which the barytone is king, whereas in six of his works the supremacy of the tenor is indicated by the very titles—'Rienzi,' 'Tannhäuser,' 'Lohengrin,' 'Tristan and Isolde,' 'Siegfried,' 'Parsifal.' This being so, we shall probably continue to be subject to the tyranny of one tenor or another, unless it be true, as was maintained at a recent conclave of French savants, that the tenor voice is a relic of barbarism, destined to become extinct."

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING AND THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

A CONTROVERSY seems to have arisen as to whether simplified spelling has the support and approbation of the American Philological Association. In the January number of *The Bookman* (New York), Prof. Harry Thurston Peck asserted that it had not and declared that there were "only three members of that association who take any active and pernicious interest in the thing." In support of his statement in general he quotes, in the March number of *The Bookman*, a declaration of Prof. Frank Gardner Moore, secretary of the Association. It is this:

"In the newspapers it has been made to appear that the American Philological Association stands as sponsor for simplification. The Association is, of course, interested in the problems of English spelling, but the present membership does not feel itself pledged to any method of reform, or even to the cause of reform itself. No action of recent date commits the Association to a policy in the matter, and its yearly volumes have never followed officially simplified spellings, except as individual contributors here and there saw fit to do so."

So much of the action of the American Philological Association as has become a matter of record is given by Dr. Benjamin E. Smith, editor of the "Century Dictionary," who writes:

"Between 1874 and 1886, as is well known, both the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of London thoroughly discust the simplification of English spelling in all its phases, agreed upon all the principles involved, and recommended for 'immediate adoption' a practical scheme of respelling which is far more radical than any which the Spelling Board has ventured to suggest. This action was official and was taken, as Dr. March has stated, *nemine contradicente*. Moreover, it has not been rescinded or modified, nor has any proposal that it should be rescinded or modified been made to the Association. Accordingly, it still stands as the action of the Association and as the expression of its approval of simplification not only in principle but also in practise."

With regard to the attitude of its present members, as *individuals*, Dr. Smith continues, the case is different. Professor Moore's statement merely represents his own opinion as to what would follow a vote on the subject. If his statement is designed to "imply that the 'present membership' is positively hostile to simplification, and wishes to abandon the historical policy of the Association, it should be sharply challenged," says Dr. Smith. We read further:

"In the first place, it ought to be clear to any one that, in advance of action by the Association, which Professor Moore expressly says has not been taken, neither he nor any one else is authorized to say that its action would be adverse, unless a careful canvass of the members has been made—but that it has been made he does not intimate. His mere opinion to this effect would, accordingly, be offset by the exactly opposite opinion of well-informed members of the Association. As a matter of fact Professor Moore does not clearly assert that active hostility exists in the majority of the membership or exists at all.

"In the second place, the only trustworthy indication of the views of the present members of the Association which, as far as I know, is available, is an examination of the records of the Spelling Board which showed that over one hundred members had, up to that time, agreed to support simplification actively; that others approved the principle, but were not willing to trouble themselves with the practise; and that exceedingly few were confessedly hostile. Those who thus openly approved the Board's purposes include most of the eminent scholars in the Association, among them Professors James W. Bright (Johns Hopkins), Charles E. Bennett (Cornell), H. C. G. Brandt (Hamilton), Martin L. D'Ooge (Michigan), A. M. Elliott (Johns Hopkins), Thomas D. Goodell (Yale), Herbert E. Greene (Johns Hopkins), A. V. Williams Jackson (Columbia), H. C. G. von Jagemann (Harvard), C. H. Grandgent (Harvard), Charles R. Lanman (Harvard), Gonzalez Lodge (Columbia), F. A. March (Lafayette), E. T. Merrill (Trinity), Lewis F. Mott (City of New York), W. B. Owen (Lafayette), Tracy Peck (Yale), John C. Rolfe (Pennsylvania), E. G. Sihler (New York University), E. S. Sheldon (Harvard), F. B. Tarbell (Chicago), Henry A. Todd (Columbia), Minton Warren (Harvard), John E. Matzke (Stanford), William A. Merrill (California), George Hempl (Stanford), Dr. C. P. G. Scott, and many others. The opponents of simplification in the Association, if they exist, are to be found chiefly, if not wholly, among students of the dead languages who have never concerned themselves about English philology."

If another vote is ever taken in the Association on the principle and desirability of simplification, Dr. Smith believes it "will not be opposed by a corporal's guard." "If the present members of the Association should, against all expectation, rescind or denounce the action of their great predecessors," continues Dr. Smith, "the only question which would arise would be whether they have not merely set themselves against the most competent opinion of the philological world. In order that their action might have any other significance whatever, they must disprove the principles upon which the Association previously acted—a task they are not likely to undertake."

The most important thing from the point of view of the advocates of simplification, concludes the writer, "is the general opinion of competent philologists, and not that of the Philological Association as such." He adds:

"About the former, however, there can be no doubt. It is well known that the list of those who favor simplification includes the names of all of the most eminent philological experts in English who have lived during the past fifty years; and it may be added that in Murray and Bradley of the Oxford Dictionary, Skeat, Wright, Furnivall, March, Lounsbury, Scott, and Hempl, the Spelling Board has in its own membership the most eminent living authorities on the subject. There are many other able scholars in English, but for knowledge and authority this group can not be matched in the English-speaking world. The plain truth is that there is scarcely a question regarding right or wrong in English spelling which has not long been settled, in favor of simplification, by the most competent opinion. To fail to understand the meaning of this fact, or to attempt to deny it, is, in the discussion of the aims and recommendations of the Spelling Board, to confess one's incompetency."

In the recent published reappraisements of Longfellow attending the celebration of his centenary a reviewer declared that he was "chiefly read and valued by children, and by men and women who have never passed their mental childhood." Against such a judgment the Rt. Rev. H. C. G. Moule, Bishop of Durham, utters a protest in a letter to the London *Spectator*. The Bishop confesses to "a recent access of delight" in Longfellow's thought and diction, "during a short time of enforced leisure and of that sort of fatigue which asks for literature at once charming in form and gentle with the gentleness which comes, not of the weakness, but the sweetness of the mind." The Bishop was "struck, not only with the sweet fulness of the poetry, but with its frequent brilliancy and perfection of diction." "This appreciation of Longfellow by a man of wide reading and cultivated taste," comments *The Nation* (New York), "is simply fresh proof—tho none is needed—that youth and impudence, often such attractive qualities, are not the making of a sound critic either in art or literature."

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HENRY THOMAS COLESTOCK. HUTCHINS HAPGOOD. EDWIN LEFÈVRE. A. E. W. MASON. MEREDITH NICHOLSON. FREDERICK C. PENFIELD.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS.

Bates, Carroll Lund. A Rosary of Christian Verse. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 62. Boston: The Gorham Press. $1.

Colestock, Henry Thomas. The Ministry of David Baldwin. 12mo, pp. 369. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

This novel is based upon actual experience and deals with "heresy" in the modern pulpit. It was inevitable that the spirit of unrest now being felt in a considerable portion of the Christian consciousness should find expression in a work of fiction. The theme of the book is closely paralleled by the celebrated Crapsey case and by the confessions of an "undistinguished heretic" which have appeared in a prominent religious paper.

Interwrought with the theological thesis, which is delicately handled and not made too prominent, is the finely told romance of the minister and his wife. This feature of the novel is somewhat reminiscent of Robert Elsmere, but there is no conflict between husband and wife on the ground of conscience, as in Mrs. Ward's story.

David Baldwin is a type of the minister entirely devoted to his calling, resolved upon living the higher life and lifting his fellows to the same level. He has a worthy mate in his wife Miriam, who is capable of sharing his intellectual life, being herself a woman of parts and a university graduate. David receives a call to a church in Tioga, which he accepts. All goes smoothly and happily until the day of a certain sermon when the minister suggests interpretations of doctrine which clash with the traditional ones. A certain headstrong member of the church rises in his pew and protests against the minister's words, and there ensues a scene which is the prolog to a long factional struggle in the congregation, from which the minister finally emerges triumphant.

Hapgood, Hutchins. The Spirit of Labor. 12mo, pp. 410. New York: Duffield & Co. $1.50 net.

This is a novel having for its subject the conflict between labor and capital. It is based upon actual studies of "proletarian" life in Chicago, and throws much new light upon a subject which is becoming more and more acute in our political affairs. The author for some years has been deeply interested in the labor problem, and the form of fiction has been chosen by him to give expression to certain facts and ideas concerning the relations of capital and labor.

For his investigations he has selected the democratic Middle West as the region where "the common man is probably more expressive than anywhere else in the world." The proletariat of America, asserts Mr. Hapgood, is no real proletariat in the sense of the dumb and down-trodden proletariat of Europe. He has found its characteristic trait one of hopefulness and activity. He has seen in it a joyousness and vitality that inspire him with high hopes for its future.

In order that his impression of this important class of the community might be photographic in its accuracy the author went to their saloons and visited them in their homes. He declares that as the result of such intimate observations he was astonished by their practical knowledge of mankind, by their temperament, robustness, and joy in life. He ascribes to them a real altruism and feeling of human solidarity. He perceived, further, a sort of "class sweetness" under their rough manners, also a class rebelliousness. A new species of morality was forming among them, having for its basis a new public opinion different from the public opinion of the past, upon which much of the present law is based.

Using, then, his actual experiences as the basis of his story, Mr. Hapgood gives us an interesting picture of the life of a typical Chicago labor leader and trade-unionist. His book is in the nature of a "human document" and throws much fresh light upon that radical political movement loosely denominated socialism.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Tanglewood Tales. Frontispiece. 16mo, pp. xi–208. Macmillan Co.

Lawson, Thomas W. Friday the Thirteenth. Frontispiece in color by Sigismond Ivanowski. 12mo, pp. 226. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Lawson's much-heralded novel on Wall Street is not likely to disappoint those who have followed his magazine philippics against the "System." There is the same grandiose slang and sulphurous style, the same meretricious rhetoric and overstrenuous whirl of the whip-lash that characterize the articles of the "Frenzied Finance" series.

Naturally considerable curiosity was awakened by the announcement that Mr. Lawson's next literary exploit would be performed on the already well-peopled field of fiction; and those of his admirers who hailed in his writings the apparition of a new and original style predicted success for him as a novelist. It can hardly be said that the lively author has realized these expectations.

"Friday the Thirteenth" is simply one of Mr. Lawson's Wall-Street diatribes in the guise of fiction, with all the ear-marks of the amateur novelist written large on every page. While the Hydra of finance is attacked with the usual ferocity, the effect of the diatribe is appreciably less than that produced in the author's redoubtable magazine articles. The reader has an uncomfortable impression of a stuffed dragon and a stage St. George. But there are stirring incidents in the book, many pieces of lurid description, and not a little moralizing.

Lefevre, Edwin. Sampson Rock of Wall Street. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 394. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Mr. Lèfevre has had a long practical experience in the financial district. As a newspaper man "covering" Wall Street, he has had the best possible opportunity to study his subject in its myriad aspects, and has thus produced an interesting and realistic picture of one of the most striking phases of our civilization.

Mr. Lèfevre has chosen one of the captains of finance as his hero. Sampson Rock is a man of iron will and powerful intellect, destined by nature to dominate his fellows. In former epochs such men developed their ambitions in the military field, but, in an age when the stock-ticker is mightier than the sword, their natural *milieu* is finance. The modern analog of Napoleon, dreaming of illimitable power and empire, is a king of finance who has "cornered" the stock-market and made financial vassals of a hundred petty millionaires.

Such a man is Sampson Rock. A veritable Shylock in a business deal, his imagination is obsessed by grandiose dreams. As he sits studying the ticker, which announces the steady inflow of gold to his coffers, he sees, in a vision, civilization taking the place of arid tracts. Denounced as a sordid money-getter and cursed by those who have sunk in his path, he is in reality an empire-builder, transforming whole States, binding together cities and towns in bands of steel. It is a strong and interesting characterization of a modern money king that Mr. Lèfevre has given us.

Martin, Martha. Nature Lyrics and other Poems. 12mo, pp. 89. Boston: The Gorham Press. $1.50.

Mason, A. E. W. Running Water. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 352. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

The scenes of Mr. Mason's novel are laid in the Alps and London. The *motif* of the book is heard in the purling of the Alpine waters, whose undertone of music is felt throughout the story. There are stirring accounts of mountain adventure

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and vivid descriptions of high altitudes. The heroine, Sylvia Thesiger, is a very winning personality, sometimes a child, sometimes a woman. She is ever dreaming of beautiful Alpine streams and of nature, which she has known in its loveliest and grandest aspects. She is drawn all the closer to the heart of the great mother by the fact that her own mother is a hard woman of material ideas, entirely out of tune with those of her affectionate and romantic daughter.

It is a curious meeting that takes place in London between father and daughter, who have never met before. Sylvia quickly discovers that instead of improving her situation she has made it still worse. This father, on whom she had built her utmost hopes, turns out to be a species of human bird of prey. This man, whose appropriate name is Skinner, has surrounded himself with an ill-favored group of satellites who live by their wits. At the time Sylvia enters her father's household this interesting company is engaged in "plucking" a rich youth who has fallen into their toils. Sylvia is duly presented to her father's friends at a home dinner given in her honor.

All this part of the book is a little clumsy in conception and improbable, as is also the supposition that any mother would lightly hand over her daughter to such a father. The parcel of gentlemanly rascals whom Skinner assembles at his home gives the reader a strange sensation. They are not even equipped with the cunning of their class, and are without a redeeming trait. Doubtless the author has used this sordid human background in order that the brightness of his heroine, Sylvia, might shine the clearer. She walks through the rout unsoiled, like the lady in Comus.

Miller, John Henderson. When the Rainbow Touches the Ground. Frontispiece by James A. Kempster. 12mo, pp. 255. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

A note of fresh and original humor is sounded in this novel of Western life. It is a peculiar species of humor, indigenous to the soil, wholly innocent and entertaining. Its essence may be said to be extravagance, and the full flowering of the type is seen in Mark Twain. We shall, however, search literature in vain for exactly the species of humor of which this book is an example.

The central character of the novel is a very queer tho interesting specimen of humanity—a combination of Baron Munchausen and Colonel Sellers. Born with an indisposition to any kind of labor, he develops an astonishing ability in the region of imagination, and his stories are the wonder and delight of the whole region. His wife and daughter are like himself, "originals," and fully as interesting. The story is told with a quaint sort of art which will appeal to the jaded novel-reader. The book contains adventures of a startling nature, with cyclones, snakes, garfish, and tarantulas

Myers, W. H. Frederic. Human Personality, and Its Survival of Bodily Death. Edited and abridged by his son, Leonard Hamilton Myers. 8vo, pp. xviii–470. London and Bombay; New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Nicholson, Meredith. The Port of Missing Men. With illustrations by Clarence F. Underwood. 12mo, pp. 399. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co. $1.50.

Mr. Nicholson's new novel is a picture of present-day life, full of exciting events and involving the destinies of great personages, and even of thrones. The scene opens in Geneva. We are introduced to an Austrian statesman of the Cavour or Bismarck type, who holds in the hollow of his hand the fate of an empire, and to whom kings are mere pawns. The book is filled with unexpected events and thrilling incidents. The great statesman is savagely murdered by political assassins, seemingly without cause, and the life of Armitage is menaced by the same sinister influences.

After the first chapter the scene shifts to Washington and thence to Virginia. Here we are brought into contact with the very highest caste of Capital society, for, outside of a parcel of necessary villains whose office is to keep the excitement of the story at high tension, only very distinguished persons appear in these pages.

It is a curious fact that in spite of a hundred hairbreadth escapes, a brutal murder, and much political mystery involving the mighty dynasty of the Hapsburgs, the novel leaves the reader perfectly cold. There is an uncomfortable feeling that the poniards do not draw blood, that the villains are shooting at wax figures. Something more than a mere catalog of horrors is needed to produce the thriller aimed at by this type of novelist.

Oxenham, John. The Long Road. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 349. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50.

Penfield, Frederic Courtland. East of Suez: Ceylon, India, China, and Japan. Illustrated from drawings and photographs. 8vo, pp. xvii–349. New York: The Century Company. $2 net.

Altho countless volumes have been written about the East — its barbaric splendor, its dazzling wealth, its architecture, its literature, its grandiose religions, its philosophy, and its mystery, the fascinating story has not yet been completely told. Even the reckless daring of British explorers and adventurers has not rifled the Orient of all its secrets. The territory is so vast, the mine of lore and legend so deep, that it is doubtful if it ever shall be exhausted.

Mr. Penfield's admirable and instructive volume brings to bear a mass of new light upon the subject. He has not merely an acquaintance with the standard works upon the Orient, but an intimate knowledge which is the result of personal observation in the countries and scenes he describes. His text is accompanied by drawings and photographs, the subjects of which are largely outside the beaten track of such illustration. Entirely new phases of the life of the teeming East are thus brought before the reader, and special stress is laid upon those aspects of the country and people which show the influence of Western civilization.

Interesting as are the author's descriptions of the unfamiliar wonders that he has discovered in India, Ceylon, China, and Japan, his views upon the highly important subject of our hoped-for trade and intercourse with those countries possess a higher and more timely interest. Mr. Penfield laments the absence of American initiative in that rich and boundless region which is denominated East of Suez. He remarks that from the moment he passed the Suez Canal to his arrival at Hongkong or Yokohama, the Stars and Stripes are discovered in no harbor nor upon any sea. Throughout the whole of this portion of the East there is an almost total lack of American products. This state of things is regarded by the author as wholly inexcusable. His views upon the subject are timely and deserving of general attention.

He points out that the construction of the Panama Canal must have as its corollary an American mercantile fleet upon the seas, distributing the product of our soil and manufactories throughout the world. It was this consideration that prompted the recent *entente* which was brought about with South-American states by Secretary Root.

But the real opportunity for this destined American commerce, according to Mr. Penfield, is the rich and teeming East, where dwell more than half the people of the earth and whose possibilities of commerce exceed those of South America more than tenfold. The writer insists that the American people must cut loose from the idea that the Pacific Ocean *separates* this continent from that of Asia, and arrive at the true idea, namely, that it is a body of water *connecting* us with the bountiful East. He proceeds to unfold an alluring and imperial dream. American plows and harrows will prepare the valley and delta of the Nile for tillage; our agricultural machinery will disturb the perpetual silence that broods over the fields of India; our lathes and planers and drilling machines will replace in Eastern shops those made in England or Germany; rails made in Pittsburg will traverse the regions of Cathay, and the click of American typewriters will be heard in Delhi, Bangkok, and Peking.

Treffry, Elford Eveleigh [Compiler]. Stokes's Encyclopedia of Familiar Quotations. Containing five thousand selections from six hundred authors. With a complete general index and an index of authors. 12mo, pp. x–763. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co.

Mr. Treffry's volume will be found useful even to those who have Bartlett at their elbow. It is a book of about the same size and is provided with an index even longer, filling as it does more than one-third of the book. The plan otherwise is different from Bartlett's. The arrangement, instead of being chronological by authors, is alphabetical by subjects. It differs also in that it has been compiled more with reference to modern literature than to classical. The field is narrowed practically to English and American literature, altho some use has been made of such translations from the ancient classics as have reproduced in notable poetic form passages from the masterpieces. Nor is much attention given to the Bible, the literature of which is so ample that it might alone well serve for a volume equaling this in size. The compiler believes that a greater number of authors are cited than in any other collection of a similar size and aims.

Whitman, Roger B. Motor-Car Principles. 12mo, pp. xiv–248. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

Williams, Archibald. How it Works. Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. xii–461. New York: Thomas Nelson & Sons.

Wilson, Bingham Thorburn. 12mo, pp. 105. Brooklyn: The Lyceum Publishing Co. $1.

Wilson, James Southall, Ph.D. Alexander Wilson. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 179. Washington: Neale Publishing Co. $2.

Wister, Owen. How doth the Simple Spelling Bee? Frontispiece. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 99. New York: The Macmillan Co. 50 cents.

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CURRENT POETRY.

The Rose.

BY ARCHIBALD SULLIVAN

Fold upon fold in close and royal red,
Chanted by birds and sanctified with dew,
Like some proud acolyte I stand and swing
My censer in God's chapel of the blue.

The surpliced lily leans within the choir
Silent—with sunset's halo on her head;
But I in velvet vestments stand and sing
Beneath God's stars my litany of red.
—*From The Smart Set* (April).

Beauty-Sprite.

BY RALPH HODGSON.

False lights and shifting sand,
Black way and rough and long,
Lost men and like to fail,
This much is ours:

Sometimes to strike a trail,
Sometimes to hear a song,
Sometimes to seize a hand,
I even yours.

Go with me till the sun
Mine be and yours,
Star and companion,
Ours, even ours.
—*From The Saturday Review* (London).

The New Life.

BY WITTER BYNNER.

Perhaps they laughed at Dante in his youth,
Told him that truth
Had unappealably been said
In the great masterpieces of the dead.
Perhaps he listened, and but bowed his head
In acquiescent honor, while his heart
Held natal tidings that a new life is the part
Of every man that's born—
A new life never lived before,
And a new expectant art.
It is the variations of the morn
That are forever, more and more,
The single dawning of the single truth:
So answers Dante to the heart of youth.
—*From The Century* (April).

The Garden-Land of France.

(*A reverie at Frejus.*)

BY MILLICENT WEDMORE.

Across the plowed fields' russet brown
A ruined aqueduct leads down
(Sure outpost of the Roman town),
By wall and gate,
To where the ancient towers frown,
Forlornly great.

To-day, beneath the spreading pines,
Against the Forum's massive lines,
The hooded shepherd-boy reclines
At blazing noon;
Among the olives and the vines
The soft winds croon.

But one remote triumphal day
Proud Cæsar trod the Aurelian Way.
His captive galleys thronged the bay,
Beside the Mole,
Where meadow green and garden gay
Pay happier toll.

Here, where the fruit-trees blossom white,
Augustus' Lantern* quelled the night,

*The Lighthouse.

Take a bath, a cold bath, every morning of your life.

Take it, not only because it cleanses the body, but also because it clears the brain.

It is the best kind of health-insurance; and the cheapest.

All you need is—a bath tub, water, a cake of Ivory Soap and a coarse towel.

If you have a shower in your bath room, all the better; but you can get along without it.

But you can't get along without soap; *pure* soap; Ivory Soap.

Ivory Soap is far and away the best bath soap there is. It floats. It lathers freely. And a cake of it is large enough to cover a lot of surface, quickly and thoroughly.

Ivory Soap - 99 44/100 Per Cent. Pure.

Can't Smell it! Can't See it!
Garbage in
Witt's Can

is odorless, out of sight, will not attract flies, and dogs can't get at it.

Close-fitting lid; water-tight; *never-leak* bottom; made triple-strong by riveting, flanging and extra heavy steel bands riveted around top and bottom. A *necessity* where neatness and perfect sanitary conditions are valued.

Imitations of "Witt's Can" lack the splendid strength and durability of the genuine. Be sure the name "Witt's" is on can and lid.

SIZES—Witt's Can, No. 1, 15¾x25 inches; No. 2, 18x25; No. 3, 20½x25. Witt's Pail, No. 7, 5 gallons; No. 8, 7 gallons.

All steel, corrugated, galvanized, water-tight, odor-proof, (close-fitting lid). Look for the yellow label.

Ask at the Stores for WITT'S CAN and see that "Witt's Can" is stamped on lid and bottom.

If not on sale in your town order direct from us. Use it and if you don't like it we'll pay for its return and promptly refund your money.

The Witt Cornice Co., Dept. K, Cincinnati, O.

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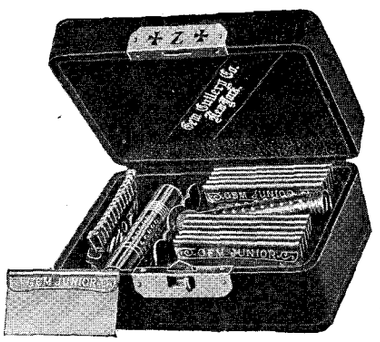
This Letter Tells the Story—Every Man Should Read It

Philadelphia, March 4, 1907

The Gem Cutlery Co., Gentlemen:—

I take much pleasure in saying that I consider the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR the best that I have ever used, and I rather feel that I am an authority on the question of Safety Razors, having been shaving every day with one for the past 19 years. I began with the Star Safety and have bought nearly every new Safety Razor that has come out since, including the Gillette, which I have used for nearly two years. Last summer I bought one of your GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS, more as a joke than anything else, and it has been so much superior to anything that I have previously used that I do not expect to try any more experiments. I can only add that if a man is not satisfied with the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR, he is hard to please. Very truly yours,

(Signed) L. H. TAYLOR, JR., Land Title Building.



"Gem" Junior Safety Razor

Special Set No. 12 $1.50

Sent postpaid on receipt of price, for 10 days Free Trial—Money returned if not satisfactory

Set consists of Nickel Silver Plated frame, combination Shaving and Stropping handle, and 12 keen steel blades in handsomely finished plush lined case.

New blades for Old Ones. The "GEM" JUNIOR blades are unequalled for hardness and edge, but, when dull, if you prefer, instead of stropping, we will send in exchange, 12 new ones, for 12 old ones, and 45c.

We guarantee that this razor will shave you better in every respect than any other razor at any price. Order through your dealer or of us.

Gem Cutlery Co., 34 Reade St, New York

Makers of the "Gem," "Zinn" and "Gem Junior" 30 Years in Business

FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT

"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson. 90c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

WILLIAMS' VENTILATING WINDOW-SASH FASTENERS

BOLT THE WINDOW SECURE

AFFORD BURGLAR PROOF VENTILATION THUS

Prevent unnatural strain on casings, making them fit tight as intended. Admit fresh air when wanted, with no possible chance of anyone gaining entrance unless glass is cut. The greatest convenience and safety device ever invented to make the problem of window locking and window ventilating perfect. The bolt regulates to any position and fastener does not interfere in opening window full length when you wish. Prepare for summer home comfort now. **Williams' Ventilating Window Sash Fasteners** will keep your rooms pure and sweet while no one is in the house and in absolute safety from intruders entering. Think of this blessing alone, and 50c sent us for sample will cause you to insist that your hardware dealer supply you with more. Send today and we will return the money if not more than satisfied with trial.

WILLIAMS' METAL STAMPING CO.
321 Babcock St., Buffalo, N. Y.

And warriors passed from feast or fight,
The Golden Door;
Or raced their chariots, swift as light,
The wind before.

The nations perish, years advance;
Yet still, to sober and entrance,
This city opens to our glance
Its mellow tome,
And sets upon the grace of France
The strength of Rome.
—*From The Pall Mall Magazine* (London.)

A PLEA FOR FINANCIAL FEUDALISM.

So much is being said about the "robber barons" of finance, and the desirability of dragging them to the block, that *The Inter-Nation*, a new financial monthly of Boston, ventures an argument to show that when the decapitation is over we may wish these clever heads were back on again. France never dreamed that the revocation of the Edict of Nantes would drive her keenest minds to other lands, and she was sorry for it too late. So "the keenest minds in the United States to-day are the so-called trust-builders whom 'the people' are intent on suppressing. How far is it safe to discourage these minds?" The writer grants that they may have evolved a new feudalism, but thinks we should consider well before destroying it. The military feudalism of the middle ages gave way before commercialism, but this was merely the transfer of power from one set of shoulders to another. Men must always have leaders, the writer argues, and if we overthrow the barons of commerce, we have no other leaders to replace them, and society falls into disorganization and chaos. He continues

"It is as certain as anything can be that forceful men of affairs are not going to relinquish their ends without a struggle. Brains are more effective than ballots. The leaders of finance and industry may be put to their mettle by legislative enactments, but the chances are at least nine out of ten that in the long run they will have their way. And this does not necessarily indicate that they are less patriotic and less public-spirited than the masses. They are, however, both by natural ability and by training, better able to see what the real needs of the whole people are; and it is not surprizing if at times they use their brains to outwit 'the people.' In the days when the old feudalism was truly effective, the masses knew that their interests were bound up with those of their lords; and the baronage knew that their highest benefit must accrue from the safety, the prosperity, and the good-will of their vassals. Of course, there were bad lords and bad feudatories—men who acted from passion and from sinister motives—but under any system that could be devised, allowance must be made for baseness. What we should bear in mind is that human nature has not changed materially in the last five hundred years. The barons of finance of the twentieth century are probably as fully alive to their responsibilities, and as fully intent on living up to them, as were the feudal barons of the fourteenth century. Superior ability and power made the old barons imperious, and the same qualities have made the new barons imperious. An imperious man is very apt to override his neighbors if his neighbors stand in the way of his doing what he believes to be the best thing. It is this, more than anything else, that makes us denounce the old feudalism, and it is this that makes us raise hue and cry against the new. It would be far better, of course, if the men who are trying to make the world move could do so simply by appealing to the intelligence and common sense of the masses. But such appeals too frequently fall on deaf ears.

"The great mistake we make is in sublimating the

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motives of the masses. The masses are quite as apt to be governed by their passions as the feudal barons. The great industrial chiefs are no more intent on robbing the people than the people are on robbing the industrial chiefs. If the latter aim to get more for their services than they are worth, the former aim to pay less for them than they are worth. So far as the morality of the situation is concerned there is not much to choose. The barons of finance are compelled to fight the devil with fire, if they fight him at all. It is an unseemly fight at best. The masses control the ballots, and it would seem as if they should be masters of the situation; but the leaders of industry control the brains, and in the long run brains have always got the better of ballots in this country.

"But let us shift the question. If we succeed in extinguishing the new feudalism, shall we be any better off than we are now? It is a good plan to look before you leap. Commerce and finance are not questions which the ordinary man can settle offhand; if they were, there would be no poverty in the world, no mercantile failures. They are indeed questions which require rare ability in their solution. But we have decided that the persons who have this rare ability are enemies of the public; hence, we propose to dispense with their aid in formulating the great industrial policies in accordance with which we intend our material affairs shall hereafter be conducted. Our aim is to create a true democracy of industry. There is but one objection to this; namely, a democracy of industry is a contradiction of terms. You can no more create such a thing than you can create a democratic army. Even the French Revolution failed to create the latter,—its attempt simply resulted in the most complete military dictatorship the world has ever beheld. Bear in mind that the first Napoleon was the most consummate flower of extreme democracy. If there is any one department of human affairs where democracy means sheer humbuggery, it is industry. We can afford to play at democracy in levying taxes and in disbursing them, in fighting for public offices, and even in making war on other countries. But it is quite another matter when we allow the incompetent to dictate to the competent how they shall manage the industries from which we all derive the bread and butter for our subsistence.

"The mass of mankind have always existed by

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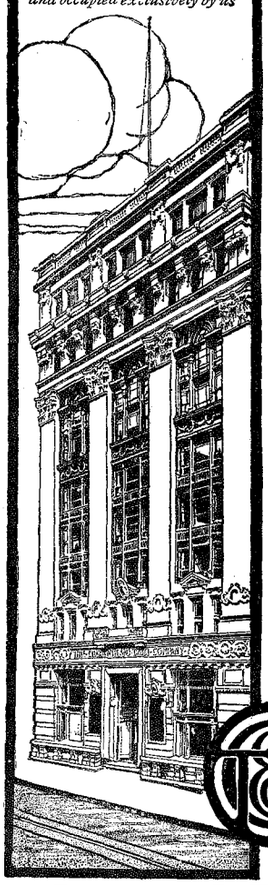

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hanging on to the coat-tails of the few. Without the brains, the energy, the courage of the few there would have been no progress; the great civilizations of antiquity would not have been built up, the gross darkness of the middle ages would not have been dissipated, 'modern industrialism' would never have been created. Those nations have flourished most which have set a premium on individual initiative. But to-day we are deluding ourselves with the notion that 'collective' initiative can accomplish as much as individual initiative; and it is on that that we are determined to fix the premium in the future. There can be no such thing as collective initiative. That term simply means that the people collectively have adopted the policy which some one man has had the brains and the courage to formulate. The few who have the brains and the courage to create the policies most essential to the material well-being of the whole community must have their incentive. It is the height of folly to suppose that under collectivism experts will do experts' work at less than experts' pay. Yet that is exactly what is proposed by the foes of the new feudalism. The 'barons of finance' and the 'captains of industry' are to go on increasing the wealth of the nation, making more acute the demand for labor, raising wages,—but are to have their own pay cut down. It is a childish dream.

"Such things are contrary to nature. When water begins to run up hill, when the sun begins to rise in the west and set in the east, when the lion and the lamb lie down together, then will capital consent to give much and take little.

"How far do we care to go in stifling the energy of our new feudal chiefs? Is it not the analogy between the old feudalism and the new bound to break down just at this point? The world could dispense with the old feudalism, because commercialism stood ready to fill its place and do its work. But where is the substitute for modern industrialism? There is but one possible substitute—altruism. Yet who looks to altruism as a principle in trade! Capital and brains must have what they consider their full return or they will not do what the world rightly considers their full work. If the time ever comes when a real, an effective restraint is placed upon the freedom of capital, we shall have all the conditions of the nursery rime:

"Humpty-dumpty sat on a wall
Humpty-dumpty had a great fall;
Not all the King's Horses, not all the King's men
Can put humpty-dumpty together again."

PERSONAL.

In Darker Africa.—Major Powell-Cotton, who, with his wife, has just concluded a most interesting journey in Africa, told upon his arrival in Rome of their experiences among the pigmy races of the Ituri forest. Mrs. Powell-Cotton was the first white woman these people had ever seen, and their astonishment is described by her husband in an interview with a correspondent of the London *Standard*. He said:

Perhaps the chief source of wonder was her long hair, which, for the special benefit of the dwarfs, she would let down, while they crowded round our tent in speechless wonder. During our many months' stay we never had the least difficulty with the forest tribes, some of whom I employed as hunters. Occasionally when away I would leave my wife alone. She had learnt a little of their language, and did excellent medical work among them. In my absence she took charge of the caravan and was always treated with the greatest respect by the people. During our wanderings in the forest we came across many curious little structures—diminutive dwellings—which we were told were ghost-houses. These were built to propitiate the shades of departed chiefs, who, until a resting-place is provided for them, nightly disturb the pigmy villages. There the people sacrifice and place food for the spirits of the departed. We obtained much

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interesting information regarding the existence of religious belief even among those pigmies, and learnt that in some spot in the inmost recesses of the forest an imposing religious rite takes place on certain occasions, in which an altar is erected, whereon offerings are laid, while the pigmies arrange themselves in a semicircle and perform their devotions.

His experiences among other of the uncivilized African peoples are described by the corerspondent:

On the conclusion of the work in the forest the expedition proceeded to Lake Albert Edward, where the explorer visited a tribe of lake-dwellers—a little closed community who spend their whole lives on the water. Their houses are all built on floating platforms, anchored to long poles. The main floating village consists of thirty huts, while two others comprize ten and seven, respectively. Some of those grass huts were built round a small square platform, about twenty-five by ten feet. This forms the common back-yard, and practically the world of the children. Here were to be seen men recalking their canoes, while near by were heaps of fish and packets of salt done up in banana leaves. Birds of all kinds—flamingos, pelicans, and marabou—flew round regardless of the presence of man, while groups of women, girls, and children clustered on the edges of their floating homes. The people were healthy, well-fed, and good-looking, and rarely marry outside their own community, for they say a land woman would be useless and unhappy if compelled to live on their lake villages.

In October, while on the banks of the Sassa River, near Lake Albert Edward, Major Powell-Cotton had the narrowest possible escape from death. A lion which he had fired at and wounded attacked him, but owing to a folded copy of *Punch* which Major Cotton had in his pocket the brute's claws were unable to penetrate to the flesh. While Major Powell-Cotton lay almost crusht under the animal, one of the porters rushed at the lion, and hit him on the head with a stick. At the same time the Waganda headman, with great pluck, ran up and slashed the animal across the eyes with a whip. This diverted the beast's attention, and at that moment an Askari shot him dead. It was then found that Major

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The young daughter of a government officer whose duties keep him almost constantly on board ship between this country and Europe, tells an interesting tale of the use her father made of Nature's food remedy to cure an attack of malarial fever.

"Father recently returned from a long sea trip, bed-ridden and emaciated from an attack of malarial chills and fever," she writes: "In such cases people usually dose themselves with medicines, and we were surprised when he, instead of employing drugs, proceeded to devote himself exclusively to Postum Food Coffee, of which he has long been fond. He used two or more cups at each meal, drinking it very hot, and between meals quenched his fever-engendered thirst at all hours of the day and night from a supply we kept ready in the water-cooler. For several days his only drink and sometimes his only food was Postum Coffee, hot or cold, according to the moment's fancy.

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"He first began to drink Postum Food Coffee several years ago, as a remedy for insomnia, for which he found it invaluable, and likes it so much and finds it so beneficial that he always uses it when he is at home where he can get it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. While this man uses Postum as a remedy, it is in no sense a medicine but only food in liquid form. But this is nature's way and "There's a reason." See the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

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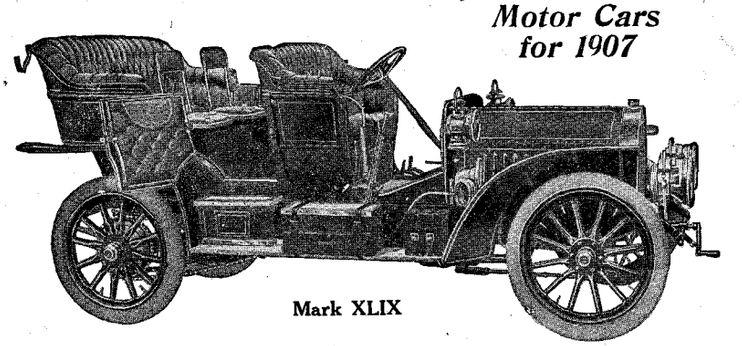
Motor Cars for 1907



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Powell-Cotton had received no fewer than seventeen wounds. He, however, rode to the nearest Belgian camp, where he was nursed back to health by Commandant Bastien. This incident happened on a Friday, and it was the explorer's thirteenth lion.

A Foe of Anarchists.—Justice Cortese, of Paterson, N. J., was killed recently by the explosion of an infernal machine sent to his office, it is thought, by some of his enemies among the anarchists of the city. When they lifted his body from the surrounding débris, he had barely enough life left to protest against the use of chloroform by the physicians, who thought that an immediate operation might make possible the saving of his life. "I know I am going to die," he said. "Some one has tried to murder me, and I want to tell something that may help the police. If you give me chloroform I may never be able to tell it." Commenting on this last act of a brave man, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

Thus, despite the agony he suffered, Cortese made the physicians delay the operation they had insisted on performing immediately in the hope of saving his life. He made his ante-mortem statement and then the physicians administered an anesthetic and amputated his arms and legs. He was right. The explosion occurred at 6:30 o'clock in the evening, and at 11 o'clock that night he was dead. He had not regained consciousness.

What Cortese told the police, by sheer force of will, was the story of a game life. Because of his incessant labors in behalf of law and the consequent punishment of various offenders in Paterson he had been threatened and vilified. Anonymous letter-writers besieged him with warnings and curses and vows of vengeance. He kept at his work, however, because it was right and it was his duty. The lawless elements "got him" at last.

Here was a courageous man. He stuck to his post in face of threats and he defied his tortures while dying, to do his part to aid the police in tracing his murderers. He might have said, with Christian resignation, "I forgive them," but what he actually did was more in keeping with his previous course. As a friend of the law he wished all culprits brought to justice; laid low by the treacherous hands of assassins, he made the physicians wait until he could give his evidence against those who plotted against the law and him.

Paterson should be proud of Cortese, and the authorities should be relentless in their determination to bring to the gallows those responsible for the outrage that destroyed his life.

An Unsung Hero.—Writing in *The Atlantic Monthly* (Boston) on the "Spirit of Old West Point," Morris Schaff describes in a charming manner the life and traditions of the Military Academy prior to the Civil War. He tells of those in training there in the late fifties who were soon to become famous on one side or the other in the coming strife. And of one to whom fame did not come, however much it was deserved, he writes with even more admiration than he accords to some of the others. This man, "Pat" O'Rorke, in the class just ahead of the one to which Schaff himself belonged, was appointed to drill certain of the new men, one of whom was Schaff. He tells of the patience of O'Rorke in those days, and the fortune which followed him later:

Somehow, for the life of me, I could never swell out my breast, or plant one foot after another, with that determination of movement and sternness of countenance indicative of mighty and serious purpose which characterizes what is known as a "military" carriage. O'Rorke, spare, middle size, raven-black hair, his face inclined to freckles, but as mild as a May morning, his manner and voice like that of a quiet gentleman—O'Rorke had been a hod-carrier in Rochester when he was appointed

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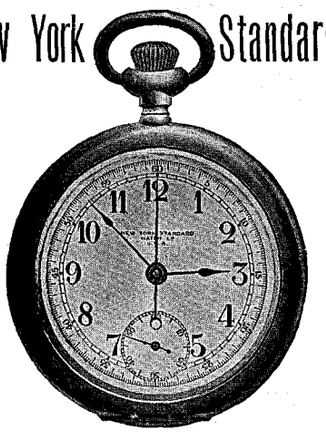

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to West Point. Previous appointments all having failed to pass, the Congressman, his pride probably ruffled by the fact, set out determined to find somebody in his district who could graduate at the Military Academy, and, turning away from the rich and the high social levels, made choice of O'Rorke.

There is something that sets the heart beating warmly in the fact that when his friends of toil learned that he stood at the head of his class, they chipped in some of their hard earnings and bought him a costly, richly engraved gold watch as a token that they were proud of him.

He drilled me under the blooming horse-chestnuts on the east side of the academic hall; I can see him now, and the pompon-like, pink-tinted blossoms among the long leaves over us. Moreover, I well remember his looking at that same watch while giving me a little rest, probably nearly bored to death, and wondering how much longer he had to endure it. He graduated at the head of his class, and in less than eighteen months was brevetted twice for gallant and meritorious conduct. The fall before the Gettysburg campaign he became Colonel of the 140th New York; and some time in the winter of 1862–63 I received, while at Fort Monroe, his wedding-cards, and the bride's name was Bridget. Many a time since, I have thought that this was his boyhood love, to which he had remained stedfast while honors were falling about him. However that may be, he was killed while standing on a large boulder, his regiment immediately before him, and fighting almost at the very muzzles of its guns on Round Top. It was Warren, his old instructor, who had led them thither, and most fortunately, too, for that regiment saved the hill—and perhaps the day. Again and again I visited the spot where this brave, mild-voiced, and sweet-hearted friend fell.

Meanwhile fame's trumpet has been pealing; but not over his grave. Ah, how fickle she is! Everybody knows of his classmate, Cushing; not one in a thousand of dear old Pat! I wish the hod-carriers of his race would chip in once more, and, if possible, secure St. Gaudens's evoking genius. I think we should see a figure of a young soldier ascending a Jacob's ladder, and angels with garlands hovering and leading upward to the clear, open space where the spirits of Bayard and Sidney are reaching out their hands to grasp the gallant boy and welcome him to the company of gentlemen of all ages.

A Chinese Reformer.—Kang Yu Wei, president of the Chinese Reform Association, has done much in the last nine years to modernize the political and commercial organizations of the Chinese Empire. His influence is especially remarkable, notes the New York *Sun*, because for the larger part of this time he has been an outcast from his native land, "keeping his head on his shoulders only by transferring his sphere of activity to foreign parts." In the reform association of which he is the head there are some 3,000,000 members, and the measures which they have been successful in having adopted constitute the chief joy of Kang Yu Wei, even tho he is unable to see these reforms in operation. *The Sun* tells us further of the work of this man, who has now come to America in the course of his wanderings:

Kang Yu Wei was the leading member of the party

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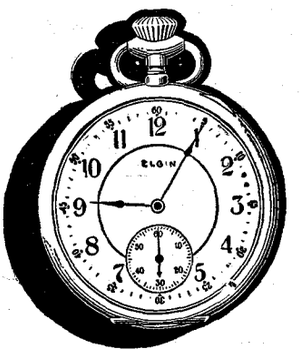

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that in 1898 tried to launch China on the path of reform. He won the complete confidence of the young Emperor, who was induced by his zealous and patriotic mentor between June 11 and September 15 to promulgate twenty-six decrees announcing reforms of the most revolutionary character in the policy and government of China. A week after his last decree the Emperor was swept aside by the Dowager Empress, Kang was a fugitive, and several of his colleagues had been executed.

This great Celestial was right in his ideas of the needs of China and of the reforms the Empire required, but the hour was not quite come. He was more zealous than judicious; he was precipitate, when patience and caution would have served him better. He admitted the following year that he had been too fast. With a price on his head, he has always credited the Dowager Empress with liberal tendencies, tho she believed the time was not ripe for radical political change.

The world now sees that eminent woman in a rather different light from that in which she appeared when she suppressed the Emperor and encouraged the Boxers. There is evidence now that she believed reformatory measures were absolutely necessary, but they should be carried out slowly, without startling the country by a large program of innovation; and she encouraged the Boxers, not because she expected to drive foreign influence out of China, but because, alarmed by the encroachments of the Powers upon Chinese soil, she believed the Boxer uprising might convince the Occident that it would cost more than it was worth to violate the territorial integrity of the Empire.

The day of change dawned when the allied armies began the march on Peking. The seed sown by Kang and his party is already bearing fruit. The reforms which he induced the Emperor to announce are the very measures that have been proclaimed by the Government of China. The education abroad of picked students preparatory to taking official positions, the abolition of classical essays as a part of civil-service examinations, the study of Western science, legal procedure, administrative methods, systems of military drill and organization, the translation of scientific books and the opening of schools to use them as texts are all among the reforms announced in the Emperor's decrees. Some of the remarkable innovations now seen in China were not included in the Emperor's program of 1898.

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Precious Excitement.—MRS. HOON (in the midst of her reading)—"Here is an item which says that a certain man in Philadelphia was fined $10 for holding a girl's hand."

MR. HOON—"Well, I don't know that that is too much for a person in Philadelphia to pay for a little excitement."—*Broadway Magazine.*

Helping Him Out.—"Oh! Jules, we have been robbed! Your safe is broken open!"

"How fortunate! I had forgotten the combination."—*Le Rire.*

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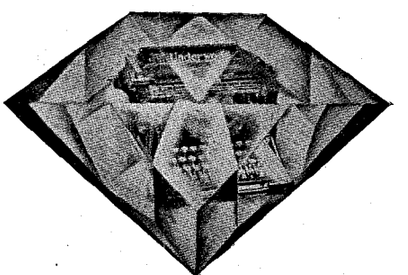

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Revenge is Sweet.—SWISS WAITER (to himself)—"That blasé donkey! Our mountains are not high enough for him; our lakes are mere pools. He shows no astonishment at the beauty of this prospect. But wait till I give him the bill. I guess that will astonish him!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Worked Night and Day.—In the bill of lawyer X. lately handed to his client was the item: "For a dream I had about your case—10 marks."—*Jugend.*

In Good Company.—POLICEMAN—"Aren't you ashamed to choose a grave in this cemetery to lie full stretched upon?"

TRAMP—"Ah, Mr. Officer, the very best people are lying full stretched round about me in the same place."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

In Doubt.—GOLFER (who rather fancies himself)—"I suppose you've been round the links with worse players than me, eh?"

(The Caddie takes no notice.)

GOLFER (in his loudest voice)—"I say, I suppose you've been round the links with worse players than me, eh?"

CADDIE—"I heard verra weel what ye said the first time. I'm just thinkin' aboot it."—*The Sketch.*

Very Urgent.—MRS. SUBBUBS (hurrying into fire-insurance office)—"I want a policy at once, please—our house is on fire."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

A Bore Cure.—James C. Dahlman, the mayor of Omaha, was talking about bores. "I used to be pestered to death with a bore," he said. "My doorkeeper was a good-natured, obliging chap and he could never find it in his heart to turn the bore away. Just as sure as I was in, the bore was certain to be admitted. One day, after an hour's martyrdom at the man's hands I determined to end that persecution. So I called my door-keeper and said to him mysteriously: 'Jim, do you know what keeps Smith coming here so regularly?' 'No, sir,' said Jim, 'I can't say as I do.' 'Well, Jim,' said I, 'I don't mind telling you in confidence that he's after your job.' From that day," Mayor Dahlman concluded, "I saw no more of the bore."—*Argonaut.*

A Seeker After Knowledge.—One day the office boy went to the editor of the *Soaring Eagle* and said:

"There is a tramp at the door, and he says he has had nothing to eat for six days."

"Fetch him in," said the editor. "If we can find out how he does it we can run this paper for another week!"—*Exchange*, quoted in *The Christian Advocate* (New York).

Suburban Patriotism.—THE NATIVE—"Yes, it's pretty tough just now, but you ought to see it in the summer."

THE VISITOR—"H'm! I've been here in the summer."

THE NATIVE—"Have you? Well, then, you ought to see it in the fall."—*Woman's Home Companion.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

March 15.—The fall of a large part of the ceiling of the hall in which the Douma has been meeting causes an indefinite postponement of the sessions.

March 16.—The Porto Rico House of Delegates unanimously adopts a resolution asking self-government for the island.

The first of the new type of British cruisers is launched on the Clyde.

March 18.—The opening of the Russian Douma is marked by peasant disorders in three provinces.

March 19.—Spontaneous explosion of "B"

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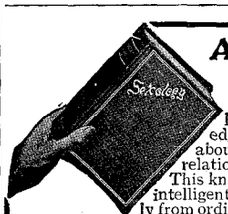

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powder was the cause of the disaster on board the French battle-ship *Jena*, according to the court of inquiry.

Premier Stolypine lays before the Douma an extensive program of legislation, containing more liberal measures of government than any hitherto proposed.

March 20.—The French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 370 to 164, adopts a motion for the appointment of a commission to examine and make public the contents of documents seized at the Nunciature in Paris.

Rumania orders an army corps to suppress the agrarian agitation in the northern districts.

Thirty "suffragettes" are arrested in London for attempting to storm the entrance to the House of Commons.

March 21.—Egypt decides to raise the Assuan Dam twenty feet, irrigating 1,000,000 additional acres and increasing cotton crops in value by probably $20,000,000 a year.

The Transvaal Colony's first parliament meets in Pretoria. The government announces that Chinese labor in the mines will be abolished as soon as possible.

Leaders in both English parties declare in Parliament against the Channel-tunnel scheme.

Domestic.

March 15.—Governor Stokes issues a proclamation revoking the charters of more than 1,600 New-Jersey corporations which failed to pay the State's annual franchise-tax.

The Oklahoma Constitutional Convention completes its labors and adjourns. The constitution will be voted upon by the people on August 6.

March 16.—President Roosevelt appoints an inland waterways commission to devise a plan for improvement of the various rivers and enlarging inland-commerce facilities.

Helicon Hall, seat of Upton Sinclair's colony near Englewood, N. J., burns. One resident is killed and seven are injured. The money loss amounts to $35,000.

March 18.—Four leading Nebraska cattlemen are sentenced to jail for land frauds.

The President touches a button in Washington and formally opens the Greater Louisville Exposition.

March 19.—Thomas Bailey Aldrich dies in his home in Boston.

President Mellen, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, confers with the President and then visits the Interstate Commerce Commission.

March 20.—Sixty-five indictments are returned against Abraham Ruef, political "boss" of San Francisco, charging him with bribery.

The New-Hampshire legislature passes a bill prohibiting the use of railroad passes by any State officer.

March 21.—Brig.-Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U. S. A., dies in Philadelphia.

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FOR ALCOHOLISM

THE LEADING SCIENTIFIC REMEDY

ETHICAL	SAFE	EFFECTIVE	AVAILABLE
Only administered by physicians and can be used by any physican in good standing. Action and formulæ made known to all physicians using it.	No hypodermic injections are employed. No substituted dangerous drugs are used. The absence of any secondary harmful effect is *absolutely assured.*	Craving for alcohol removed in from 12 to 48 hours. Patient discharged in good physical condition in from two to four weeks. No detention from business.	Medicines furnished to physicians at a reasonable charge, so that cost to patient is less than any institutional or sanitarium treatment.

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My Index is useful to every one who owns a lamp, and it is free.

Address, MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

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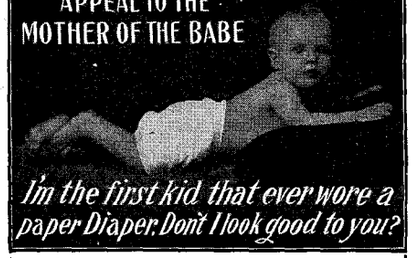
APPEAL TO THE MOTHER OF THE BABE



I'm the first kid that ever wore a paper Diaper. Don't I look good to you?

WHEN they want to test a new medicine or Breakfast Food, they always try it on the dog, if it don't kill him it goes. I'm the dog in this case. I have worn a **Whitelaw Paper Diaper** since the day I was born, ten months now, and have never for one minute been scalded or chafed. Very few babies in this world can say that. Made of very **strong velvety paper** soft as cotton. **To be worn inside the regular Diaper** and destroyed when soiled. We could fill a column in their praise, but any Mother will know. Cost less than one cent each. 75 cts. per 100, at Factory, or will mail 50 postpaid for $1.00. **Not sold in stores.**

WHITELAW PAPER GOODS CO.
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Send address for a **FREE SAMPLE**, or 15c. in stamps for a full box.

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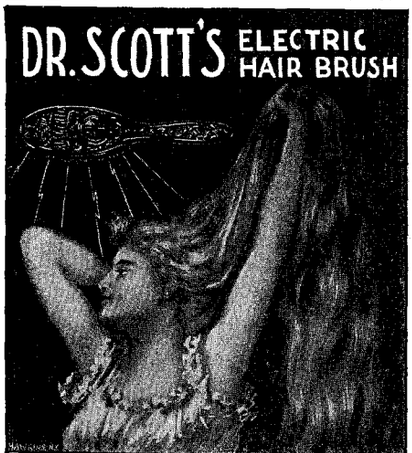
Grocers and Druggists sell it.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSH



THESE brush promote blood circulation in the scalp—the mild continuous current of electricity furnished by the brushes infuses new life and vigor into the hair-roots. When these hair-roots are properly and regularly fed with nourishing blood all your hair troubles will cease. The brush will positively prevent **falling-hair, dandruff** and **all disorders** of the hair and scalp—money back after 30 days' trial if it fails. Prices (postpaid) $1 to $3 (with compass to test power). At all stores or direct from us—don't accept any substitute.

FREE. Interesting book for the asking.

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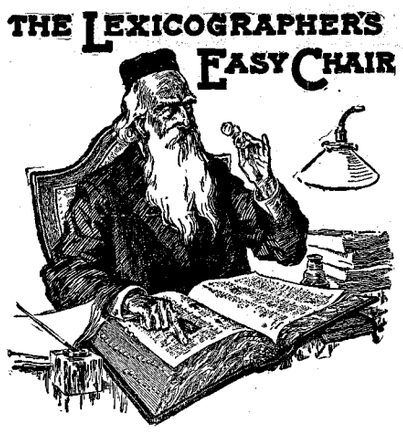

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. T.," Jellico, Tenn.—By a slip of the pen the etymology of misogamy (*miseō* hate, and *gamos*, marriage) was given you in a recent issue for that of misogyny, which is from the Greek *misogynia*, from *miseo*, hate, and *gynē*, woman.

"J. H. S.," New York City.—"What does the word *pretty* mean in the expression 'pretty soon'? "

It expresses a less degree than *quite* or *very* and means moderately, reasonably or tolerably soon.

"W. W. W."—"How do you explain the phrase 'most perfect' in the sentence 'The most perfect of ancient languages,' etc.?"

"Most perfect" is an English idiom which has the sanction of literary usage. Shakespeare used it repeatedly. See 2 *Henry IV.*, act iv. sc. 1: "Our men *more perfect* in the use of arms," and also *Cymbeline*, act i. sc. 6, "*Most perfect* goodness." Carlyle wrote "the *most perfect* of its kind."

"G. I. P."—"Can you tell me the origin of the word *skidoo?*"

The word is said to be an off-shoot of *skedaddle*, a word which came into use in the United States during the Civil War. It was used in both the North and South to mean, "hasty flight." The origin of this term has been traced to Scotland, where the milkmaids used it as a synonym for "spilling." A writer in *The Sun* (New York), March 17, 1907, claims that it "was bequeathed to the American vocabulary by a war correspondent from the London *Times*."

"J. M. S." Saticoy, Cal.—"Please give the original *cock and bull* story, to which frequent allusion is made."

This is not generally known. Samuel Fisher, the author of "The Rusticks Alarm to the Rabbies, or the Country correcting the University and Clergy," published in 1660, says in this work: "What a strange Story is here! As if a man should tell a Tale of two things, a Cock and a Bull, metamorpozed into one, whereof the one having been as confidently as untruly avowed to be assuredly known to be the other, viz. the Cock to be a Bull, is (being denyed) as ridiculously as reasonlessly profer'd to be proved in this illegal and illogical way of Argumentation," etc. The origin of the phrase is uncertain; some etymologists, however, attribute it to some fable about a cock and a bull told in imitation of the fables of Æsop and his imitators.

"Mrs. C. E.," Douglas, Ariz.—"Kindly advise me if *Nancy Stair* is a fictitious character?"

"Nancy Stair" is the title of a novel by Elinor M. Lane, which is purely fictitious.

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THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

the most valuable of all sauces, because it perfects the flavor of the greatest variety of dishes.

CHOPS, STEAKS, ROASTS, COLD MEAT, SALADS, FISH, GAME, SOUPS and CURRIES—

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A VALUABLE little treatise on some of the chronic disorders and diseases of the stomach. It is a book that will be of immense value to the physician in his daily work.

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in the home. For the sanitary equipment of the bathroom, bedroom, kitchen, laundry "Standard" Ware is a constant guarantee of satisfaction, and its life-long service distinctly increases the property value of your home, while the china-like purity of its white enameled surface is a constant source of pleasure and delight in usage.

Our Book, "MODERN BATHROOMS," tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom, and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject, and contains 100 pages, FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

The ABOVE FIXTURES, Design P-38, can be purchased from any plumber at a cost approximating $70.00—not counting freight, labor or piping—and are described in detail among the others.

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The Literary Digest Realty Exchange

CAN HELP YOU. GIVE IT A FAIR OPPORTUNITY

When we made the announcement of this service for our readers, we had no conception of the amount of detail work involved in its establishment, or of the amount of prejudice which we would have to overcome.

THE COST QUESTION

Sixty-five cents a line does **seem** like a good deal, we will admit, especially when one has been using newspaper space at ten or twenty cents. But the good people who objected to our larger rate failed to get at the heart of the matter in their comparison.

For not one newspaper reader in ten can afford to buy good Real Estate, so that less than 10 per cent of the circulation is really "alive."

In reality, therefore, if you pay 10 cents a line for 100,000 newspaper circulation, you are paying that price for just 10,000 live, buying readers.

If, on the other hand, you advertise in the LITERARY DIGEST, for 65 cents a line, you reach just 161,000 buying readers, just 100% of productive circulation. There is no waste. Nearly every copy goes to a Banker, or a Lawyer, or a Doctor, or a Business Man **who can buy** your property if he is attracted by it.

"TAKING A CHANCE"

We had also to combat that tendency of so many advertisers to "take a chance." The tendency leads them to insert a $4.00 advertisement to advertise a $10,000 property. So many of them seem to view advertising as a lottery instead of a sound business proposition, where, as in all businesses, you get "nothing for nothing."

So many of them say "I'll take a chance for $4.00," and then they are discouraged if a sale does not result. True, there is a "chance" that a sale will result. Such things have happened. But it is indeed a slim chance.

Now if these same people would

ADVERTISE PROPERLY

would insert an advertisement which would cost a fair selling proportion of the property's value, they would be eliminating "chance." They would be using advertising correctly, using it as the greatest aid to commercial progress deserves to be used—not as a gamble. They would be spending in publicity a small percentage of the price of the property. They would be GETTING RESULTS.

And yet in spite of these handicaps we were able to start out with a very creditable showing, small to be sure, compared to other similar but long established departments, yet healthy and promising great growth.

The next Real Estate Number will be that of April 6th, for which forms are already closed.

But by sending in your copy at once you will be in time for the

ISSUE OF APRIL 20th

which will appear at the height of the big spring Real Estate Season, and at the time of greatest interest in the Realty Exchange and, above all, in Country Homes for the Summer.

FARMS, SUBURBAN HOMES, RANCHES, ACREAGE, TIMBER TRACTS, CITY LOTS, ALL ARE BEING SOLD THROUGH THIS DEPARTMENT.

In sending in your notice, be sure to use a photograph. We will make a cut without charge and the eloquence of a good picture far exceeds that of any number of words.

To find the cost of any advertisement in the March 16th issue or in that of April 6th, figure at the **REDUCED RATE OF 65 CENTS PER LINE** and allow 14 lines per inch.

If you wish, we will prepare an advertisement for you and submit it for your approval.

Address

THE LITERARY DIGEST REALTY EXCHANGE

44 East 23d Street, New York City

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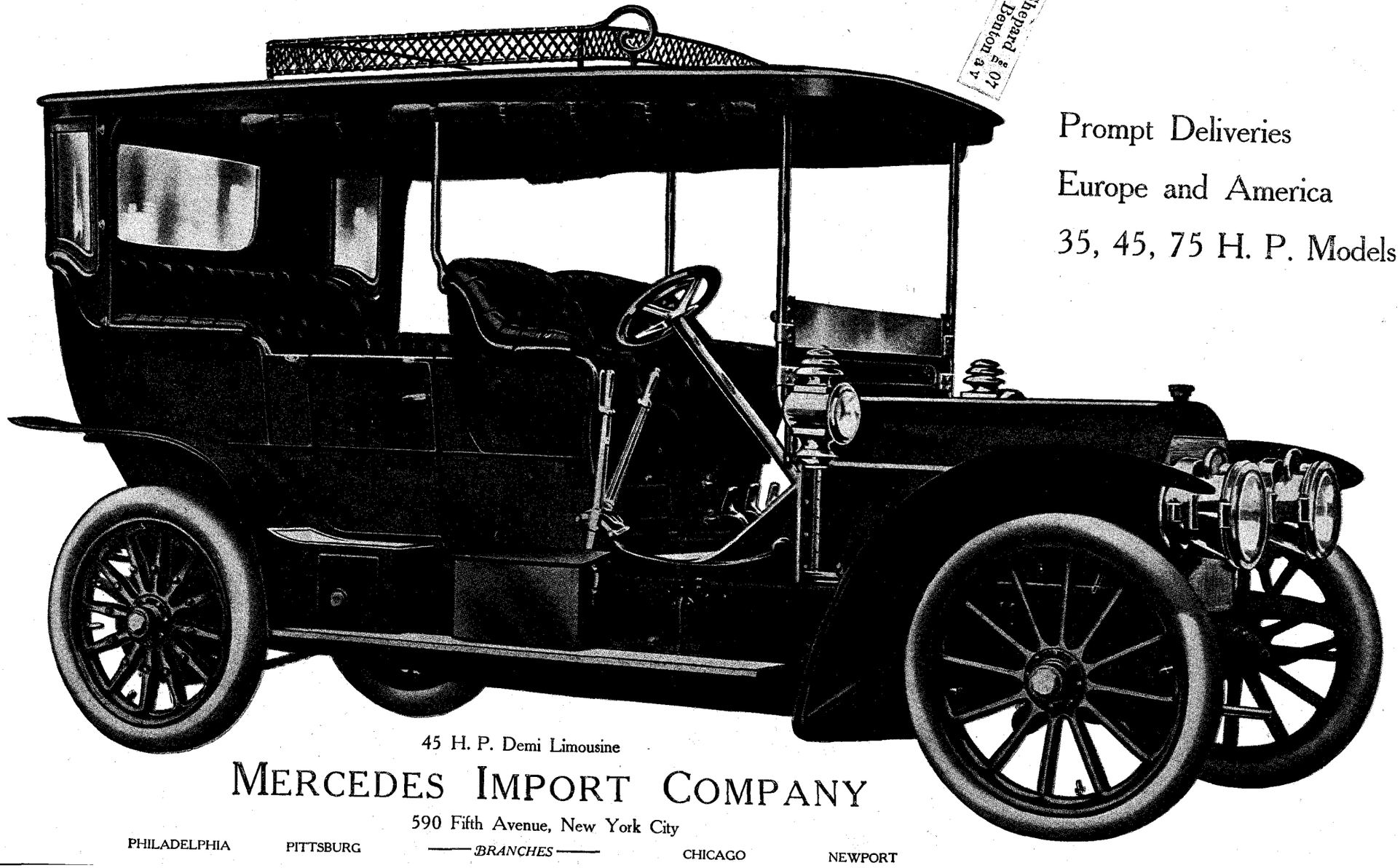

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